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Boston Seaplane Channel Wins Senate Committee; Moratorium Law Illegal

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 2, 1940

In Washington: Wagner Act Changes Voted

The Senate Commerce Committee approved today a bill for navigation improvements, including a $2,300,000 project for a seaplane channel in Boston Harbor. The Boston project calls for a 12-foot channel, 1,500 feet wide, extending 17,500 feet from President Roads to the easterly margin of the Boston Airport. A report by Army engineers said Pan American Airways, Inc., proposed establishing a terminal at Boston for trans-Atlantic flights. [Details: Page 13.]

The House Labor Committee approved today two amendments to the Wagner Act intended to protect American Federation of Labor craft unions and to give employers the right to ask the Labor Board for collective-bargaining elections.

The Senate rejected, 45 to 36, today a proposal to prevent the State Department from reducing existing excise taxes or making a pledge against enactment of any new duties of this nature in negotiating future trade agreements with other nations.

Arizona Moratorium Law Declared Illegal

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Arizona's Mortgage Moratorium Law was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court because the Legislature failed to justify the statute on the basis of social, economic, or financial emergency. The Law originally was enacted in 1933 and was extended biennially by the Legislature. The Act, as adopted by the 1937 and 1939 Legislatures, violated the United States Constitution, the Court ruled.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits California Migrant Camps

VISALIA, Calif. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt toured San Joaquin Valley migrant camps today to gain first-hand information on migrant housing and living conditions in California. She was accompanied by L. I. Hughes, Jr., regional director of the Federal Security Administration.

Auto Dealers Vote Against Federal Regulation

DETROIT (AP)—The National Automobile Dealers' Association announced today that a referendum among the Nation's motorcar retailers had returned a large majority against proposed Federal regulation of their business. The Association reported a vote of 8,128 to 875 against a proposed bill by Representative Wright Patman of Texas that would set up certain stipulations governing new and used car sales and dealer relations with purchasers.

Mexico Seeks $8,000,000 Armaments in U. S.

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Government has opened negotiations with the American Armaments Corporation for the purchase of $8,000,000 worth of rifles, artillery pieces, ammunition, and airplanes, it was learned here. It was said the Government not only desired to increase the normal strength of its military forces but also to be prepared for "any eventuality" which might arise from the current Presidential campaign.

Lewis Threatens to Launch Third Party

MONONGAH, W. Va. (AP)—John L. Lewis, in what was seen by some observers as a third party bid, told soft coal miners here that unless the Democratic Party selected a candidate for President or a platform satisfactory "to labor and the common people," he would call a convention "to formulate a program that each and every American can support." He proposed to have represented in that convention labor, youth, old age, negro, and farmer groups. [Details: Page 4.]

War Summary: Rumania Drafts 'Farm Army'

Rumania, partially giving way to Germany today, announced plans to draft 4,000,000 young Rumanians in an "agricultural army." Germany previously had demanded demobilization of about one third of Rumania's 1,600,000 men under arms to work at raising grain for Germany. The heavy mobilization of farmers had raised acute harvest problems. [Details: Page 7.]

Polish documents, in great disorderly heaps, were shown to foreign correspondents in Berlin today. Count Hans Adolf von Moltke, former German Ambassador to Warsaw, said they contained material for further embarrassing revelations. It was from these files that the 16 "documents" hinting American complicity in the European war were said to have been taken. [Details: Page 2.]

In the air patrols were active over the North Sea, where German attacks on convoys were driven off. British planes also bombed German patrol vessels, one German plane being wrecked during the engagement. The Germans report that two French planes and one British were shot down, the latter over Helgoland Bight, the former two over eastern France. One French bomber made a forced landing in Luxemburg. The Belgians were protesting to Berlin and London on account of breaches of Belgian neutrality by German and British planes—one British plane and seven Germans being sighted over Belgian territory.

Lithuania rejected a protest from the Polish Government-in-Exile against Lithuania's "acceptance" of the Vilna region from Russia.

Scuttling of the 4,007-ton German freighter Mimi Horn "in northern waters" was reported by the Admiralty after a British man-of-war had intercepted the vessel which was seeking to return to Germany.

A Danish protest to Britain over the earlier sinking by a British submarine of the German freighter Edmund Hugo Stinnes—allegedly in Danish territorial waters—was lodged from Copenhagen.

A U-boat sinking by three British destroyers, a French destroyer, and a British flying boat was belatedly made public through the British Ministry of Public Information. [Details: Page 7.]

Italy gave a 7 per cent pay and pension rise to Government employees and adopted laws to regulate civilian mobilization in case of war. [Details: Page 20.]

Switzerland, determined to keep its military strength as near as possible on a par with belligerent troops at its frontiers, called additional men to the colors. Swiss officials said there was no cause for alarm despite Switzerland's approach to general mobilization.

Somerville's Ban on Beano Hailed by District Attorney

Hearty approval of the action of Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville, Mass., in banning all beano games in that city was accorded today by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County.

Mayor Lynch banned all games in Somerville after carefully studying the report of an investigation of beano conditions made by Chief of Police Thomas F. Damery and District Attorney Bradford. No details of the report were given out.

"The situation in Somerville, as in other communities where beano has been banned, was simply that legitimate beano games could not compete with racket beano," Mr. Bradford said. "Legitimate games, he added, have been ploughed under by racket-controlled games which, in many cases, furnished free bus transportation to and from the halls."

At the time of Mayor Lynch's decision there were seven games licensed to operate which will have no further licenses will be granted, a spokesman in the Mayor's office said today. Three of the games were described as "penny games" operated in the afternoon by veterans' organizations, and the others as "big" games which, according to reports, sometimes played to as many as 5,000 persons in a single game.

Until about four months ago, when Mayor Lynch ordered prizes reduced to $100, Somerville was said to have the largest beano games in the State. Cash prices running as high as $2,000 were reported, and new automobiles were said to have been offered as major prizes.

Somerville is the second suburban community within a month to ban beano games. On March 15, following a two-year campaign by Protestant clergymen, the Selectmen of Watertown padlocked the games in that town.

In the Watertown case, Mr. Bradford obtained a warrant charging the operator with setting up and promoting a lottery.

Army Invades All State For Total Census

Two-week campaign of questions under way —2,500 enumerators quiz Massachusetts.

By Don McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Nation has come to its census.

From Boston's winding downtown streets to beyond the Berkshires' hilly and still snow-blocked roads, an army of nearly 2,500 men and women began working today to compile data for Massachusetts' share in the Nation's 16th decennial census.

For two weeks they will move from door to door, each enumerator seeking to cover his assigned district by April 16. Under the statute, the census must be completed by that date, and with each State divided into districts of 1,500 to 2,000, it means each enumerator has to question about 150 persons a day.

Each Day's File Gathered

Progress of the census taker as he moves over his district will be checked each day by a squad leader who will verify that enough persons are being interviewed to complete the census by the 16th. Squad leaders also gather up all data compiled during the day, contrary to assertions that it will accumulate in census takers' homes for two weeks so that all who come may read.

How much an enumerator earns depends on his diligence and his district, particularly upon the density of the latter's population. It is estimated, however, that the average pay for the fortnight—Sunday excluded, as the census takers have been forbidden to work on Sunday—will be approximately $60. Some districts are expected to provide an opportunity for earning nearly $200.

The Bureau's pay system is expected to act as a spur to the enumerator's labors. Pay for an enumerator whose district includes one of the large Boston hotels with numerous apartment units may be determined as follows:

Special on New Babies

Four cents for each name on the population schedule, eight cents for each apartment covered—all blanks are filled simultaneously—and two cents for each baby born within the last four months, in addition to the four cents on the population census.

Enumerators covering agricultural districts will get 25 or 30 cents for each name filled on the quinquennial farming census. The denser agricultural sections pay the lower rate; the 30 cent pay goes to enumerators whose districts are like Dukes and Nantucket Counties where faces are fewer and farther apart.

If you are not at home when the enumerator knocks on the door, he will leave an appointment card telling what time he will be back in the evening. And if you are one of the conscientious objectors the enumerator, on request, will leave a "preliminary" blank for you to fill out and either return to him in a sealed envelope, or mail to area headquarters. This may also be done with the two questions pertaining to income.

Oath of Secrecy Taken

The business of the census will not take too much time. The enumerators, if not diverted by remarks on the weather or the Administration, can finish the population schedule of 33 questions in 11 minutes, by actual count. Other blanks take less time.

Bettered by a week's instruction in the intricacies of a census, learned in the persuasive use of courtesy and politeness, census takers yesterday took the final step to become the Federal Government's official quizzers, and took an oath of secrecy.

Rate of N. E. population gain expected to be a record low: Page 13.

Finns Donating Wedding Rings For War Planes

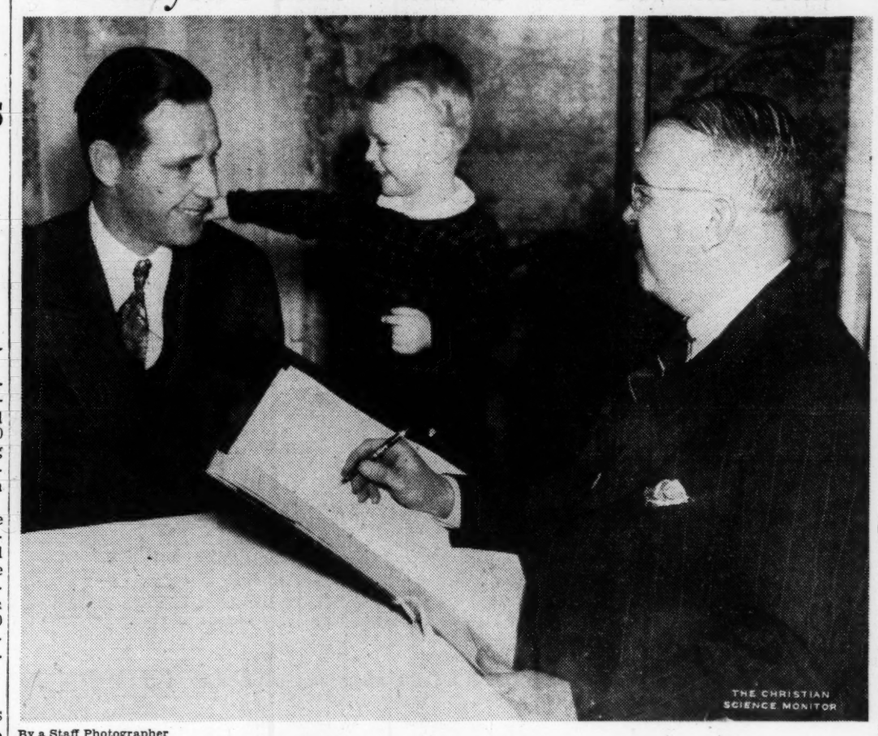
HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 2 (AP)—Finnish men and women of all ages and classes voluntarily went to depositaries today to surrender rings, watches, bracelets, and other personal jewelry in an effort to raise 150,000,000 Finnish marks ($6,000,000) to buy pursuit planes such as they needed but did not have in the war with Russia.

Finns originally planned to start converting gold rings into "steel birds" on March 15, but peace came two days earlier and the plan was temporarily abandoned.

The reorganized Government is again building for defense.

Newly engaged girls, widows, mothers of sons who fell in the war, and men of all walks of life surrendered their gold rings, gaining nothing in return but paper receipts and the belief that they were helping to establish credits abroad which may mean protection from air attacks in the future.

A Mayor's Just Data to the Census Man



By a Staff Photographer

Mayor's Son, Maurice Tobin, Jr., Takes Part in His First Census

Boston's Chief Executive, with the assistance of his son, supplies information for the 1940 Federal census to Theodore A. Dunne, Assistant Area Manager for Massachusetts. The household consists of Mr. and Mrs. Tobin, Helen Louise, Carol Ann, Maurice, Jr., and Mary Sullivan, maid.

Bordeaux Views War From Afar

Paris . . . the war . . . these are not all of France. From provinces and cities often unreported in the news, the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor rounds out the picture of France today.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BORDEAUX, France—One is conscious of a vast change, climatically and psychologically, when one wakes up in Bordeaux after having boarded the train at night in Paris. One has crossed the frontier between the cold and the warm parts of France. The overcoat and rubbers which were needed in the slushy streets of Paris, caught in the grip of the severest winter of recent years, seemed out of place in the spring-like atmosphere of this largest port of southwestern France.

Highly centralized in political administration, France posseses great regional diversity. One still finds confirmation of the truth of the boast of the old artistocrat in Victor Hugo's dramatic novel "Ninety-Three" that the people of each old province of France have special characteristics, as marked as those of the people of a whole European country. But the "Midi," or South of France as a whole, with all its local regional differences, has some features that mark it off from the North.

There is political symbolism in the huge statue, commemorating the Girondins, that occupies the place of honor in one of Bordeaux's public parks. The Girondins, the moderates of the French Revolution, mostly came from the valley of the Gironde, the large river that empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Bordeaux. Their more implacable rivals, the Jacobins won the support of the revolutionary Parisian masses, proscribed the Girondins and sent many to the guillotine. But one feels that their goal, "a little left of the center," has prevailed in their home country and has imprinted its stamp on the political life of the Midi. A moderate leftism, equally far removed from communism and from fascism, has consistently characterized the politics of Bordeaux and of most of the large towns of southern France.

War Seems Remote

The war somehow seems more remote, less real in this southwestern part of France. Not that the people of Bordeaux and the surrounding country have not made their full share of sacrifice. The French system of universal conscription affects every family, rich and poor, from the English Channel to the Alps and the Pyrenees. Such things as high cost of living, heavy taxes, diminished earnings and income are inevitable

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Deputies Postpone Test for Reynaud

By the Associated Press

Paris, April 2

Any immediate test of Premier Paul Reynaud's strength was put off today when the Chamber of Deputies, resuming after an Easter recess, voted to postpone interpellation of the new Government.

The Chamber will adjourn April 4 until April 9, when the Senate is scheduled to question the Government concerning its general policies and conduct of the war in a secret session.

The Premier, who won his first vote of confidence by only a one-vote margin, is not expected to speak in the Chamber.

Intimate Message from Washington

Writer Likens U. S. Industrial Machine to Car With Missing Cylinder —Possibly All's Needed Is New Spark Plug

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Readers who have endured an unusually long and severe winter will be glad to learn that spring is really on its fragrant way up from the South at last. Although the peak of the cherry blossoms in Washington is now expected at the latter part of next week instead of this week, a hundred miles or so farther south the first rush of spring is under way.

At Williamsburg, Virginia, where this writer motored over the week end, daffodils are nodding in the balmy breeze, red and purple crocuses stud the grounds, the first forsythias are making bushes yellow as butter, while apricot trees are starting a riot of blossom. It is a happy prospect after the long winter.

A reporter's thoughts, however, are apt to be fixed on his job even in contemplation of vernal beauties. It was in pulling up the slope of the famous Skyline Drive on the way back to Washington that the family car, which had been frisking with the joy of spring, began to falter and require second gear. What was the matter with the motor? It developed that one of the six cylinders had gone on strike; perhaps spring was too much for it; at any rate, its waste of power put an undue burden on the other five cylinders and reduced speed to a far greater equivalent degree than its 16⅔ per cent share.

It did, however, provide a somber analogy to other thoughts, when the reporter turned to his Monday desk and contemplated certain workaday statistics piled up over the week end.

May Need a New Spark Plug

A loss of one-sixth power, did we say? Well, that is about the loss of United States productive power at the present time, according to most estimates, from present unemployment. In 1937 the Census Bureau reported about 50,000,000 "gainful workers." Leading economists, with all due apologies to Dorothy Thompson and Arthur Krock, still estimate, according to this week's United States News, that there are about 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 unemployed. Let us take a handy ratio of one to five, and think of it in terms of the Nation's motorcar—a vehicle in which, whether we like it or not, and however we regard the other passengers, we are all taking a ride.

It's a six-cylinder car, this automobile, with roughly 10,000,000 man-power to each cylinder. One of the cylinders isn't working, though. It hasn't been working for 11 years. We should certainly feel that after 11 years something should be done about it. A presidential election is just ahead in the United States. It is hard to think of any problem, foreign or domestic, more important at this time than to get that missing cylinder running again.

France doesn't have the problem of unemployed. France is at war. Great Britain doesn't have unemployment either. It also is at war. Germany has a labor shortage. It is at war. Only in the United States is there that vast army of unemployed. America is at peace.

Nobody doubts that if the United States plunged into war it could put its entire labor force to work overnight. The national emergency would set that missing cylinder firing again, even if only to produce such wasteful goods as guns and shells. There doesn't seem to be the same incentive to do a repair job when it's simply a question of wastes of peacetime in idleness and lower living standards.

Not So Bad on the Level

If the car were traveling on the level it would not be so bad. But really, America has an uphill path to take. There is a mountain set squarely in the road. Today, nearly four fifths of all American families, or 23,000,000, are living at income levels below $2,000 a year, which is the minimum set by economists for health and efficiency. A nation can't afford to puff along with a missing cylinder when it has a road-problem like that to negotiate!

Think how America could spring ahead if it could put all its potential productive machinery to work; if all those job-hunting men and women could find jobs and get their backs into the national machine! The Brookings Institution has been examining America's economic capacity for a number of years and speaks in awe of its vast potentialities. A new volume in its great series of research studies will be issued next week.

Well, somebody has got to get out and look under the hood. America's problem today is nothing less than an examination of the operation of the capitalistic system of wealth production and distribution. Put in brief, the problem is that in 1939 national production equaled the 1929 peak, but in 1939 there were 10,000,000 more people in the country. That meant, according to one estimate, that income produced provided 7.5 per cent less for each person than the income provided 10 years ago. The national standard of living was just that much lower. A reduction in living standards is a new departure in the United States; hitherto, it has jumped forward. Is it to be permitted to drop now?

Of course it isn't. We all know the long-time answer. But these somber thoughts will rise, even to the most optimistic on even the balmiest of spring days, if the family motor happens to miss a beat in climbing a mountain. And while we are about it, we might as well turn personal experience to national good. Yes, after 11 years somebody really should do something about that missing cylinder.

Richard L. Strout

Britain Extends Blockade Limits; Warns Neutrals

United States exporters hit by British plans, but Department of State expects no rift.

Chamberlain in speech to Commons outlines steps taken to block German imports.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — A drastic tightening of the Allied sea blockade to curtail the purportedly heavy volume of supplies reaching Germany through transshipment in neutral countries is expected here momentarily by trade officials in the Department of State.

While recognizing that the application of import quotas on neutral nations, based on an estimate of their own internal needs, may strike a heavy blow at America's expanding export trade, officials here do not foresee any serious conflict between this country and the Allies over the issue.

Indications have been multiplying, officials point out, that the Allies are becoming increasingly aware that the present blockade is far from successful and they must plug a wide variety of leaks.

Among these leaks, and one which interests the State Department considerably because of its relation to the entire Far-Eastern question, is the Soviet port of Vladivostok in Siberia. There have been reports from many sources that this port is handling an extraordinary volume of imports and that considerable portion of this is finding its way to Germany.

Action in Far East

That the British have had their eye on this spot for some time was indicated several weeks ago when Frank Aston-Gwatkin, economic advisor to the British Embassy here, declared himself in favor of a British blockade of Vladisvostok. Moreover, the seizure of several Russian ships off the Asiatic mainland more than a month ago may indicate that the British are already testing out the working of such a blockade, it is held.

The possibility that there may exist some connection between a British wish to plug Vladisvostok and the unusually conciliatory speech made a few days ago in Tokyo by Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, is not being overlooked here. It is pointed out that Japanese acquiescence to British supervision of imports into Vladisvostok would be of the utmost importance and that Britain might be willing to make a slightly more conciliatory attitude toward Japanese aggression in China in exchange.

Observers here also recall that Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, in his week-end speech, warned Russia that Britain had its eye upon the transshipment of goods to Germany and that any clarification of Anglo-Russian relations was up to Russia.

Allies Backed in Poll

American acceptance of a tightening of the blockade around Germany, even though it might injure American trade, is predicated upon the week-end report of the Gallup Poll in which but 1 per cent of those questioned favored a German victory and upon a strong congressional bloc that looks with disfavor upon all direct or indirect aid to Europe's aggressors.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts furnished an example of this sentiment the other day when he pointed out to Congress that American exports to Soviet Russia had been rising steadily during the past half year. According to Senator Lodge American exports to Russia rose from $3,712,000 in August of last year to $11,922,000 in December.

"The value of exports increased from $2,820,000 in January, 1939, to $13,066,348 in January, 1940," the Senator said. "For February, 1939, as compared to February, 1940. . . . The value of exports is as follows: February, 1939, $2,992,000; February, 1940, $7,320,033."

Although Senator Lodge did not say whether he believed any of these Russian imports from the United States were being transshipped to Germany, trade experts here held that they are and that a rationing of the imports through Vladivostok is being planned by the Allies to curtail them.

On With the Job
"The Factory Tells the Story"
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The Prime Minister disclosed that a series of trade agreements with neutral nations surrounding Germany and warned that the Allies were "determined to prosecute the economic war to the utmost of their power."

Trade Agreements Completed

The agreements have been successfully concluded with Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Belgium, and Holland, he said, and "as I speak an agreement with Denmark is being signed at the Foreign Office." Economic discussions with Yugoslavia were under way in London, he said, while France is conducting similar negotiations with the Allies for Switzerland.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the neutral nations concerned in the trade agreements "must realize that we cannot agree to make available to them products drawn from Empire sources unless in return they are prepared to give us guarantees of the limitation of their future trade with Germany."

Before beginning his statement on the conduct of the war, Mr. Chamberlain in answer to a question said that German-Russian cooperation appeared to be "most marked" in the economic sphere.

Then in his statement Mr. Chamberlain said that Germany was intimidating neutral nations with threats to make them conform to what he called the German "double standard of neutrality."

No Designs on Balkans

The policy of the Allies, he said, has been determined "by a scrupulous regard for neutral rights," whereas, he continued, Germany has "not hesitated to destroy neutral property and murder the nationals of neutral states whenever it suited her policy to do so."

"If we are to bring this war to a close with the least possible destruction and dislocation . . . we must deprive Germany of materials most essential for prosecution of her aggressive policy," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that any suggestion that Britain was trying to involve the Balkans in war was untrue, and added:

"We are confident that our agreements with Turkey contributed most effectively to maintain peace and security in southeastern Europe."

He told the House that the Allied Supreme War Council, which met in London last Thursday, had taken "various important decisions" regarding future action in the war.

Work With France Expanded

Britain has expanded its arrangements with France to cover commercial questions of supply of munitions and closest co-operation in the colonial sphere, Mr. Chamberlain said, and added that the scope of arrangements now extended to "all spheres affecting the interests of the security of the two nations."

The House cheered when Mr. Chamberlain said that proposals for a peace, of whatever source, would not even be discussed before Britain and France had reached a full agreement on the requirements for a true peace, "safeguarding our own security and that of the other free nations of Europe."

Once again Mr. Chamberlain hammered home his ruling idea that France and Britain would fight until they had won "a true peace safeguarding their own security and that of the other free nations of Europe."

Commons told neutrals not buying more: Page 20.

Norway's water becomes key to north: Page 5.

Thoughts of Travel Turn to Australia

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An increasing number of inquiries from Americans seeking information about the tourist attractions of Australia have led officials to believe that a considerable part of the usual tourist traffic to Europe will be diverted to "down under."

Since the war began, the London and New Zealand offices of the Australian National Travel Association have been closed, but the offices of the Association in the United States and India are continuing to disseminate general information about Australia, with special emphasis on travel. Conditions never were more favorable for focussing the attention of the American traveling public, Mr. Harold W. Clapp, Chairman of the Association, believes, on the appeal of the cruise across the "safe" Pacific to Australia.

American tourists visiting Australia, it is pointed out, will be looking for more than Australian cities. They want to see more of the backbone of Australia. They are interested in country life, and if comfortable accommodations from the American point of view could be provided there, they would not only visit Australia in greater numbers, but would also stay longer, officials said. One prominent New South Wales station owner was considering opening his stud sheep property and his homestead to American visitors, on "dude ranch" lines.

* * *

"On Dimes to Delphi" was the title of a piece received at our desk recently and we are going to share it here. Mrs. Gaylord Davis of New York writes: "Miss Green and I had met very pleasantly during a few days of our European travel. . . . I shared her trip through pictures, down the Damatian Coast, through Yugoslavia to Greece and the Oracle of Delphi.

" 'Oh, I want nothing so much as to go to all these places,' I exclaimed. 'If money only grew on trees.'

" 'Do you know how I got there?' she asked. 'On dimes . . . I am a stenographer. I wanted to travel and didn't have the money . . . So years ago, ten to be exact, I started saving my dimes for a travel fund. My dime fund grew surprisingly. . . .They enabled me to spend five months abroad.' . . .

"When she had left," Mrs. Davis writes, "I dug up a neglected dime bank and slipped two dimes into it. 'Little by little does it,' I encouraged myself. 'If she can, I can, and so here's to my trip to Delphi—on dimes if need be!' "

[Has anyone else an unusual plan of saving money for that long awaited vacation? This column would like to hear about it. Ed.]

* * *

If you happen to be in Ecuador and have an opportunity to buy a Panama hat don't pass it up thinking that the place to buy one is in Panama itself. For the world's best Panama hats actually come from Ecuador not from Panama. Some of these hats are so fine that they can be passed through a man's ring.

* * *

Offering a through service to the Canadian Rockies, including Banff, Lake Louise, and Vancouver, a full day faster than the route by way of Montreal or Toronto, the Chicago & North Western, in association with the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific, will re-establish the "Mountaineer" from Chicago early this summer. It will make direct connection with all overnight trains from Eastern cities at Chicago.

* * *

Jasper Park Lodge in Jasper National Park expects the biggest season in years, according to Robert Sommerville, manager of the Lodge. A large number of reservations by American travelers already have been received.

* * *

Another beautiful garden in the South is now open to tourists. Killarney Gardens, in Savannah, Georgia, are open to the public. These gardens comprise about 11 acres and are landscaped with a splendid array of flowers and shrubbery. The flowers are now in bloom and will continue to flower through April and May.

* * *

Marsters Tours will feature two special trips to Washington this spring. The tours will leave Boston on April 12 and April 18 via Eastern Steamship Lines. An extensive program of sightseeing will be included with excellent hotel accomodations at the Annapolis Hotel. Dorothy Leigh will conduct the tours.

High-Sailing Plane Must 'Breathe'

Pan American Airways

Ventilation in Substratosphere Ship

Left: Officer points out intake for thin air, which is compressed by engine-driven blowers and circulated through plane's cabin. Middle: Cabin entrance door, which opens inward, since pressure inside the plane will be greater than that outside, and will work to seal interior and prevent seepage. Right: Exhaust port in hull for spent cabin air.

Europe to New York Overnight Foreseen by Air Lines Head

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Overnight air service to Europe by airplanes traveling more than 300 miles an hour was forecast for the near future by A. Plesman, Director of the Royal Dutch Air Lines, Speaking to the Rotterdam section of the Netherlands Society for Industry and Trade, Mr. Plesman declared: "I anticipate that within a measurable space of time, a commercial speed of 500 kilometers per hour (310 miles an hour) will be reached by airplanes, so that the journey from Europe to New York will take only one night."

In discussing the political situation, Mr. Plesman said that the Dutch transatlantic air problem would be simplified if K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Line) could have rights to land in Eire and Newfoundland. At present, North Atlantic air traffic is restricted to the British Overseas Airways, and, by reciprocity, to America's Pan American Airways.

The Government of the United States, Mr. Plesman went on, is still very aloof as regards concessions to foreign air lines. The theory of reciprocity is closely adhered to. "America," he said, "as a great commercial air power, ought to be champion of freedom of the air, but this principle has not found a welcome by the American authorities."

But even if concessions were granted to the Netherlands immediately, it would be about three years, Mr. Plesman explained, before Dutch planes would be able to profit by it, since experts now have command, technically speaking, of the development of machines for long distance flights. Because of war conditions in Europe, most countries, according to him, are, for the time being out of the running as regards the building of long distance planes, and for the present, this form of construction will have to be left to the United States.

British 'Baby Clipper'

Britain's first flying scale model of an airboat which is intended to carry from 30 to 50 passengers across the Atlantic with baggage, freight, and mail, has been undergoing its first tests over the Isle of Wight.

Seating two persons, the ship is a miniature copy in detail, enabling the Saunders-Roe aircraft works, the builders, to forecast with accuracy the behavior of its "big brother." Thus changes in design and detail may be made in the small model without delaying production or causing great expense in the construction of the full-sized plane that is to follow.

The model is a four-motored clipper type plane with a wing span of 50 feet and a length of more than 42 feet. Its motors are 90 horsepower each. It has twin elevators and rudders. The scale model's top speed is 160 miles an hour, while the big clipper will boast 2,000-horsepower engines that will drive it with a speed considerably in excess of 200 miles an hour.

Contest Judge Named

Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association, was appointed last week to the national board of judges of the $15,000 Shell Aviation Awards Competition, it was announced by Major Lester D. Gardner, Executive Vice-President of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. Mr. Wilson takes the place of Charles Horner, who recently retired as head of the N. A. A.

The awards, sponsored by the Shell Oil Company and administered by the Institute, will be made in a competition on or about July 15 to the three outstanding collegiate or civil pilot training program students who have the best records in government flight and ground courses and in precision flying.

Canada's Ballot Victors Facing Crucial Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 2—After its unprecedented victory at the polls last week, the Government of Canada is settling down to the largest task ever faced by this country, and it is only now, when the fog of the election campaign has been swept away, that the average Canadian realizes what this task is likely to mean to him.

Seeking office, the politician does not emphasize the difficulties ahead. Safe in office, with a record majority, the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is beginning to talk more freely of the sacrifices that it will expect of the Canadian people, rich and poor. Thus it is dawning on the public, as it dawned long ago on the experts at Ottawa, that Canada looks forward now to wartime problems that completely dwarf the unsolved problems of peace.

The Government undoubtedly will be reorganized to meet them, with the creation of a special new ministry controlling military supply. There will be a short session of Parliament. But it will be through day-to-day administration, under the almost dictatorial powers of the War Measures Act, that the Government will seek to reorganize the whole economic system, the financial structure, and the life of Canada for war.

Three Main Problems

Looking ahead now with a clearer vision and a new confidence, the re-elected Government sees that it has three main problems to meet: First, the military problem; second, the problem of financing the cost of war; third, the problem of reconstructing the economic system of the country to divert its products more and more into the requirements of the war.

On none of these problems did the election campaign shed any real light. Both Government and opposition shied away from any commitment on them with the result that even now, with the election over and the mandate given, the Canadian people have little idea of the Government's intentions.

The military problem, which must be faced now, has two sides—the defense of Canada from attack and the extent of this country's contribution to its Allies.

How safe is Canada from attack? How many men should it keep under arms, how many ships in its own ports? These are serious questions, and the answer to them must depend on shifting world factors—for example, on the position of Russia, which fronts on Canada's Pacific coast.

Overseas Problem

Another question, equally serious, is how many men Canada should attempt to send overseas. The Government has never revealed its intentions, probably because it could not foresee its Allies' needs, but before the war started it was never intended that Canada should embark on any large expeditionary force, as in the war of 1914-18.

"One strategic fact is clear," Prime Minister King told Parliament before this war broke out. "The days of great expeditionary forces of infantry crossing the oceans are not likely to occur. Two years ago I expressed in this House of Commons the view that it was extremely doubtful if any of the British Dominions would ever send another expeditionary force to Europe."

But the war was not long under way before Canada had sent a small expeditionary force of infantry and is preparing to send another. That was a definite change in plan and the Government is not bound by any pledge to adhere to this or any other policy, so far as overseas forces are concerned. Its only pledge is to retain the voluntary system of recruiting and not invoke conscription.

Decision In Offing

Soon Canada will have to decide whether to attempt another huge overseas force like that of the last war or to concentrate on economic aid and the training of airmen. The latter may be one of this country's largest contributions to the war.

Before the war, a large favorable trade balance in Britain gave Canada British pounds which it converted into American dollars to cover an unfavorable American balance and interest charges on securities held in the United States. Now Canada can do this no longer since Britain is going to buy in this country not with cash but with the repatriation of Canadian securities.

Need American Dollars

The basic economic problem of the Government today is a grim paradox. It must maintain foreign exports but it must try to discourage imports, especially from the United States, because its great need is American dollars. To balance these two needs, to avoid retaliation from customers, will tax the Government's ingenuity and the ability of its new economic machinery.

So far this is in skeleton form only—the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board — but unquestionably it will have to be expanded. More and more the Government will take control over the Nation's economy to meet these three fundamental problems.

In fact, the election settled nothing but the character of the Government. All the real decisions of actual policy have yet to be made and thus Canada enters now into the most vital hours of its entire history. No Canadian, of any age, can possibly escape the consequence of those decisions which can no longer be delayed.

U. S. Mail Contract Provisions Handicap Pacific Air Traveler

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA — America's aerial trail-blazing across the Pacific has been a feat to baffle the imagination, beyond question. But some new angles are coming to light every few minutes and it appears likely that the future may witness certain deviations from original arrangements, on a basis of experience.

To put it bluntly, schedules have been interrupted more generally than is necessary merely in following the dictates of conservative operation. This is by no means all or even mostly the fault of the operators, although they are learning as they go. One of the biggest handicaps they suffer, it would appear from the viewpoint of outside observers, is the fact that to collect from Uncle Sam for the mails they must operate each of their four airplanes all the way across the Pacific and back every trip—a thing which is by no means the most efficient way to run an airplane.

Winds Alter Schedules

During the seasons of strong headwinds, it is bound to be more than likely that from time to time the planes will tend to bunch up at the end of the line. That is, on a given day it may be possible to fly a plane from west to east but it may not be possible to fly the same leg from east to west.

The 2,400-mile uninterrupted jump between San Francisco and Honolulu is a particularly difficult stretch requiring of necessity a big fuel load, and in times of strong head winds requiring so much fuel that passengers have to be instructed to take steamships to Hawaii from the West Coast. Suppose there is an extra plane or two bound for America at Honolulu. Under current rules it is necessary to send each plane all the way or no collection for mail can be made by the operators, but if it were not for this factor, one plane could turn around at Honolulu and start back for the Philippines and China in order to preserve regular schedule.

It would seem that from an operational standpoint there might be good reason, therefore, to consider the Honolulu-San Francisco "long hop" as a special service to be flown by special planes.

Side Trips Affected

The legs from Honolulu to Midway, Midway to Wake, Wake to Guam, and Guam to Manila do not ordinarily handle any intermediate traffic (though an effort has been made to interest Honolulans in Midway as a holiday resort.) Planes covering that territory might as well go all the way, it would seem. But Manila-Hong Kong might be built into a special "pay run" quite easily, as it cuts a two-day steamer trip to half a day and is popular. Likewise the operators are running an "all expense" tour between the two, letting Manilans go up to Hong Kong for sightseeing and shopping with all expenses paid on a basis of a seven-day stay. For such a plan to be satisfactory to either promoters or patrons it is desirable to see that the seven days is seven days and not close to a month, as could have happened once or twice due to bad weather several thousand miles away.

Another point being discussed is the whole question of whether seaplanes, efficient as the present four-engined flying boats are, should be kept in such service indefinitely in view of their weight and comparative lack of payload. The Japanese have been successful in operating high-speed, high-efficiency American land planes on such "water jumps" as Japan-Shanghai and Japan-Formosa with no disasters.

Soldier Protest In Canadian Vote Shows No Effect

OTTAWA, April 2 (AP)—More than half of Canada's soldiers voted against the Liberal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in last Tuesday's general election, it was disclosed today, but this failed to change the final results in a single constituency.

Principal issue of the election was the Government's conduct of the war, which the opposition contended had not been vigorous or efficient enough.

Despite the adverse soldier vote the Government retains its record majority of 177 seats in the Dominion Parliament out of the 244 seats contested in the election. Voting for the 245th seat was deferred.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force, at home and overseas, cast a total of 56,942 votes, with 28,385 of them —50 per cent of the total—going to opposition candidates running with Conservative leader Dr. R. J. Manion as National Government candidates. Liberal, or Government, candidates polled only 41 per cent, or 23,372 votes. The remainder went to minor party candidates.

The service vote favored Manion candidates in 132 constituencies and Liberal in only 99.

Cherry Blossom Time Approaching

Spring vacationists planning to visit Washington during the flowering of the Japanese cherry blossoms should reach the bank of the Potomac the latter part of next week when it is expected that the single flower trees will be in full bloom.

The annual Cherry Blossom Festival, previously scheduled for Saturday and Sunday of this week, has been moved ahead one week, Washington officials announced. The double blossom trees will flower about two weeks later.

Congress Cool to Charges Linking U. S. Envoys to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—After momentarily flaring into the headlines, demands of extreme isolationist congressmen for an official investigation of the German White Paper, alleging that two American Ambassadors helped to start the war, is encountering quiet indifference in the Senate and House.

A poll of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee revealed overwhelming opposition to a proposal by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina that William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, who, though in Washington now is due to resume his post in Paris this week, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, be summoned for questioning.

The purpose of Senator Reynolds' resolution was to require the Foreign Relations Committee to make an inquiry into the official conduct of Ambassador Bullitt both in the United States and in Europe and to ask the Ambassador to testify under oath as to the truth or falsity of allegations that he said America would "finish" the war on the side of the Allies.

Fish Asks Investigation

While these demands were encountering a cold reception by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a similar reaction was apparent in the House toward the resolution of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who had asked the Lower Chamber to appoint a special five-man commission to investigate the German White Paper charges, particularly that American diplomacy was to blame for starting the war.

While Mr. Fish was telling the House that he could not conceive of the German Government forging or fabricating the Polish documents, Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina was informing the Senate that he could conceive with no difficulty that the German Government would falsify the documents and offered as grounds for his suspicion the following extract from Reichsführer Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf," discussing what should be Germany's attitude in the matter of war guilt:

"It was fundamentally wrong, when discussing (at Versailles) the subject of war guilt, to suggest that Germany could be counted as partly responsible for the outbreak of that catastrophe (the World War). The proper thing would have been to lay the burden of it without cease upon the enemy, even if this did not correspond with the true course of events, as was nevertheless the actual fact. The masses are in no position to distinguish where foreign illegality begins and our own ends."

Defense of Lie

"I also ask," Senator Byrnes continued in concluding his brief statement, "to have included in the record as part of my remarks the statement on the subject of 'war propaganda' written by Mr. Hitler in his book 'Mein Kampf.' "

While Congress is expected to leave both Mr. Fish's and Senator Reynolds' proposals quietly buried on the legislative shelf, some effort will continue to be made to use the German White Paper to promote the extreme isolationist viewpoint.

Illustrative of this move was Senator Reynolds' further resolution asking the Senate to affirm that neither the issue nor the outcome of the war were any concern of the United States. Borrowing language from an address by President Monroe in 1823, the resolution declared:

"The Government of the United States disclaims any desire or intention to interfere in the international controversies or domestic concerns of any European, Asiatic, or African power, and will recognize the de facto government in control of any area therein located as the legitimate government of that area and will seek to promote friendly intercourse therewith provided such government respects the rights of American citizens, observes good faith in its international relations, and refrains from any attempt to extend its territory, system of government or political ideology to any portion of the Western Hemisphere."

Basis for Charge

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana suggested there might be some factual basis to the German White Paper which charged American diplomats were implicated in the start of the war.

Officials in Washington have denied German allegations that United States diplomats had assured Poles of American support for the Allies.

"Unquestionably our State Department's sympathies have been with the English and French," Senator Wheeler said. "I don't doubt but what our ambassadors talked with the Polish ambassadors about the possibility of war, and there might well have been some loose conversations during these talks.

"But neither the State Department nor the ambassadors have any power or authority to commit the American people to a war policy."

Reich Shows Neutral Writers Documents 'Seized' in Poland

BERLIN, April 2 (AP)—Press correspondents of neutral nations today were shown great heaps of disorderly files which Germany said were seized in the Polish Foreign Office after the capture of Warsaw.

From these files were extracted the 16 documents published March 29, allegedly quoting United States Ambassadors William C. Bullitt and Joseph P. Kennedy on events prior to the outbreak of war.

The files, making about eight or ten large truckloads, were brought to Berlin in 120 packing boxes, officials said, and are stored in basement rooms of four Foreign Office buildings.

German authorities said that all the files were found in Bruehl Castle in Watsaw, the Polish Foreign Office headquarters, and they denied suggestions that any of the documents had been received from Russian sources after being removed by the Poles to an eastern Polish city and seized there by the Russians.

Count Hans Adolf von Moltke, descendant of Germany's famous Field Marshal and for nine years German Ambassador in Warsaw, said that he had directed a dozen language experts in preparing the documents for publication.

Count von Moltke said that material for additional revelations promising to be embarrassing to many Chancelleries was being studiously organized. He refused to admit that he had another "bombshell" prepared for American or other diplomatic representatives, but he did say that the vast store of documents was "amazingly revealing."

"We will continue to work and from time to time make disclosures when it seems in the interest of clarifying events preceding the war," Count von Moltke said. He steadfastly declined to say whether his unpublished material names United States Ambassadors or President Roosevelt.

Count von Moltke laughed at the suggestion that the Germans might have falsified the documents.

"See for yourself," he said. "They weigh many tons and I do not believe there are enough Polish scholars in all Germany to have accomplished such a colossal job of faking."

Correspondents were invited to delve into the mass. Many came up with "discoveries," including a story apparently sent by a British correspondent to a London newspaper last August.

German officials said that on Sept. 3, the day France and Great Britain declared war on Germany, the Poles sent 35 cases of these documents to a railway station without instructions for shipment. On Sept. 5, according to the story, the stationmaster telephoned the Polish Foreign Office for instructions and was told to burn the papers, but instead, he sent them back to the Foreign Office a few days before the Germans occupied Warsaw.

Pays His Debt in Song

TORONTO, April 1 (CP)—Prof. Hugo Burghauser, former President of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra who gained refuge in Toronto after the Nazi occupation of Austria, has announced that he intends to repay Canada by organizing an opera chorus and giving all his singers free training.

He already has plenty of female voices in his chorus, including that of his niece, Herta Buchberger, and now he is searching for male voices.

Professor Burghauser, who has been decorated by the King of Italy and by Hungary, Austria, and France, was forced to leave Austria because his orchestra played the music of Jewish composers. His niece, a talented actress and singer who appeared in two Austrian motion pictures, fled Vienna because she feared similar persecution to that which forced her father, Karl, and her mother to flee. Her father, a cousin of Professor Burghauser, was proprietor of a flourishing bookshop in Vienna's famous Hotel Imperial.

Today the Professor, his cousin and the latter's daughter live in Toronto. The Professor is bassoonist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and a teacher at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Mr. Buchberger is proprietor of a bookshop which occupies the front section of their home.

Herta is working too. She smiles at Canadians from newspaper advertisements and billboards for, in little more than — months, she has become a popular photographer's model.

It was through the efforts of Sir Ernest MacMillan, Conductor of the Toronto Symphony, and Arturo Toscanini, famous Italian conductor, that Professor Burghäuser came to Toronto.

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See Also
TRAVEL Advertising
Every Friday

$500,000,000 TVA Nearly 7 Years Old

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The New Deal's $500,000,000 baby, the Tennessee Valley Authority, will be seven years old on May 18, and already it has outgrown its rompers.

Conceived as the Nation's first major experiment in planned economy two months after Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, the Authority has grown until today there are few persons in the area from the Mississippi Delta to the highlands of East Tennessee not affected directly or indirectly by its numerous projects, involving power production, navigation, flood control, agriculture, and social adjustment.

Some, from the lowliest sharecropper to the industrial tycoon, think of TVA as a symbol of a new era. This effort at regional planning has drawn 40,000,000 visitors from all parts of the world.

A Broad Plan

The future of TVA is a highly controversial subject.

Those who direct its course foresee thousands lifted to solid economic security, soil and forests conserved, an entire region rehabilitated commercially and socially.

The status of TVA on the eve of its seventh birthday discloses:

Power:

The Supreme Court decision holding the TVA constitutional catapulated the Authority into the position of being one of the country's largest power producers, with virtually an exclusive market for the sale of its cheap electricity.

Within a period of less than a year, TVA rounded out its "power empire" by the purchase of some privately-owned utilities controlled by Commonwealth and Southern. Then in co-operation with cities and electric co-operatives, it agreed to buy the C. & S. properties in Tennessee for $78,600,000. Purchase of some properties of the Mississippi Power Company the Alabama Power Company, and other electric properties were made.

The TVA has under contract about all the power it can produce until the Kentucky Dam near Paducah, Ky., is completed in 1945 or 1946.

Flood Control:

Already the Authority has seven of its dams completed and in operation, Wilson, Chickamauga, Wheeler, Guntersville, and Pickwick Landing dams on the Tennessee River, Norris Dam on the Clinch River and Hiwassee Dam on the Hiwasse River. This leaves only the Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., the Watts Bar Dam and the Coulter Shoals Dam near Knoxville, all on the Tennessee, to be completed.

At flood time, the dams will take the crest of the high water that sweeps into the Ohio River, and release it gradually. The Authority estimates that the Tennessee, uncontrolled, contributes as much as 25 per cent of the flood crests in the lower Ohio and that the dams will reduce flood crests at Cairo, Ill., and on the lower Mississippi from two to three feet—vital inches when the Father of the Waters is on a rampage.

Navigation:

Flood control also involves the TVA's co-operative program with farmers and other Government agencies for reforestation, crop rotation, and erosion control to check the flow of water from the land.

With completion of the series of dams, a nine-foot navigable channel will be provided from Knoxville to the Ohio River.

Full development of navigation along the river is contingent to a large extent on port facilities, and establishment of joint water rail and water-truck rates which cannot be authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission until there is common carrier service on the river.

Regional Recreation:

The development of the Tennessee Valley into a vast playground on a regional basis is a future aim of TVA, but Congress must give the agency the authority for this work, already recommended by President Roosevelt.

Agriculture:

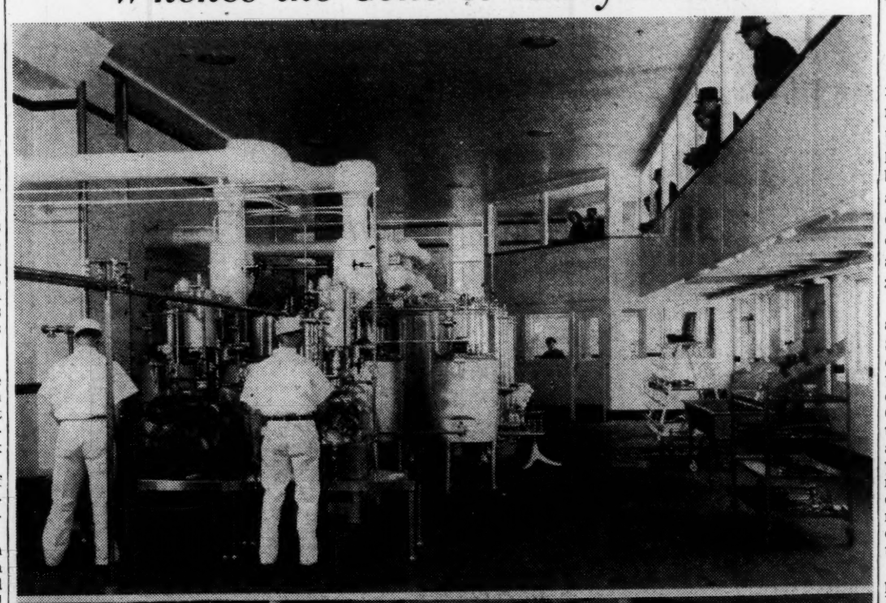
There are 26,000,000 acres in the Tennessee Valley watershed of which 18,000,000 acres are farmland. Of this tillable soil, 7,000,000 acres are subject to erosion.

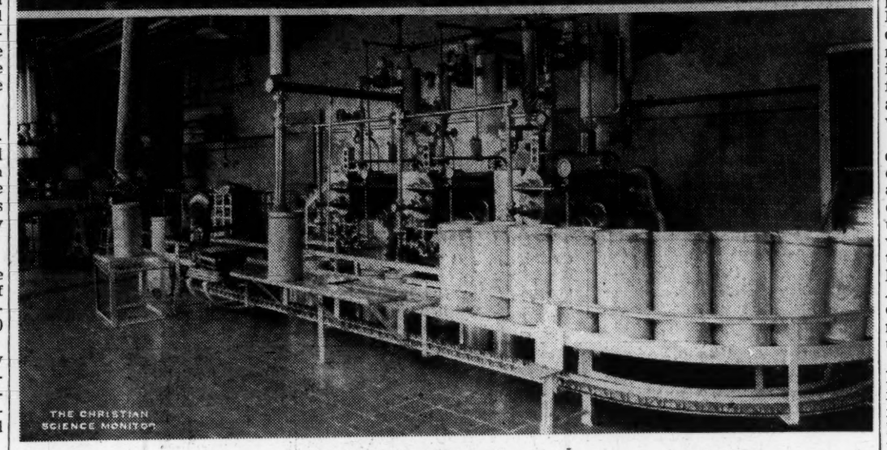
To combat this, the Authority has engaged in an intensive program of reforestation, farm terracing, erosion control, and improved tillage to conserve the soil and check the water.

In addition TVA's other facets include experiments and demonstrations of mechanical refrigeration with emphasis on quick-freezing farm products; research and experiments in rural electrification co-operatives; regional studies and detailed examination of mineral deposits; field studies of coal reserves; testing of clay deposits for semi-vitreous ceramics; commercial transportation investigations; study of land uses; a study of biological readjustment of wildlife and fish affected by the change of the river from a running stream to still lakes; studies of the social and economic effects of the TVA program, and a far-flung sanitary program.

Such is the Tennessee Valley Authority as it nears its seventh anniversary.

Whence the Cone of Many Flavors





Big-Scale Manufacture

Upper: Mixing and freezing machinery in Syracuse, N. Y., plant of General Ice Cream Company. | Lower: Bulk freezers and can-fill conveyor belt, Hydrox Ice Cream Co. plant, Long Island City, N. Y.

Ice Cream Plant Calls Big Dealing-Out Crew

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Second of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story."

NEW YORK—The story is told of an American, who, returning from a long sojourn abroad and asked by ship reporters what he had missed most while in Europe, is said to have answered, "Ice cream sodas."

Without looking too deeply into the authenticity of the story, we can accept it as typical of the place ice cream holds in the hearts of Americans from log cabin to Park Avenue. For though ice cream is not an original American dish, Marco Polo having brought back from China in the thirteenth century a recipe for ice cream remarkably like that used in the United States today, the vast amount of it consumed in this country makes it seem as natively American as a Democratic National Convention.

It is also American in that it comes under the heading of Big Business, taking its place beside national leaders, when it comes to providing employment. In fact, when one considers the number of soda-jerkers, who would be superfluous were it not for ice cream, one gets a good idea of its importance in the American scheme. We also might add in passing that there were years in the past decade when many a steel and automobile magnate wished he were making the profits being made by his ice cream manufacturing neighbor around the corner.

Before paying a visit to one of the nation's largest concerns in this line, it might be interesting to note that there exist an estimated 6,600 ice cream plants in the United States, and that they annually turn out 280,000,000 gallons of ice cream—which ought to be enough for the country's birthday parties.

Manufacturing Mechanism

Our first sight of the New York City ice cream plant of the Borden Milk Company shows us that ice cream manufacture has come a long way since grandma used to turn the handle of the one-gallon freezer on the back stoop. From its size and shape, there is little to distinguish it from the hundreds of other factories in the city's industrial area.

Inside, however, the difference begins. We've hardly passed the door before our sense of smell tells us that here is a plant concerned mainly with milk and sweets, and whose floors and machinery are in a constant state of being washed down. In fact, it smells very much like the innumerable little dairy depots in the upstate New York milkshed to which the co-operative farmer delivers his raw milk.

Standing about are a number of vats, some on end, others lying horizontally, all of them covered with pipes, wheels, faucets and gauges. In adjoining rooms are long packing machines, fed by continuous conveyor belts and operated automatically. Workers are few, reminding us of the boast that in modern manufacture, ice cream is untouched by hands. Ice cream making, indeed, is not complicated. Its main ingredients are quite simple, consisting of cream, milk, sugar, a minute quantity of gelatin and sometimes eggs. To this is added the flavor or flavors desired. Incidentally, the gelatin, less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total mix, is added to improve the ice cream's texture, by preventing iciness. For that matter, gelatin might help solve difficulties sometimes encountered in making smooth ices at home.

Processing of the "Mix"

The first word we learn on our trip through the ice cream plant is "mix," the name given by ice cream men to the combination of ingredients from which the product is made. This "mix" is from 80 to 85 per cent milk and cream, of which 35 to 40 per cent are solids. In fact, so high is the nutritive value of ice cream that it is said to contain a greater proportion of food elements pound for pound than does milk.

After the ingredients, stored in large refrigerated tanks above freezing point, have been tested, the "mix" is made, heated, agitated and piped to the pasteurizing vats. In some ice creams, the flavor is added before the trip to the pasteurizing vats, in others it is added later.

In the vats the "mix" is heated to 145 degrees Fahrenheit, or more, and is held there for a definite time, after which it is rapidly cooled to 45 degrees.

From the pasteurizer the "mix" goes to what is known as the homogenizer, in which it is subjected to high pressure, sometimes as high as 3,000 pounds per square inch, in order to break up the butter fat globules and assure a smooth product. It is also said that the homogenizing process makes the ice cream more digestible. Although the temperature in the homogenizer rises, the "mix" is quickly cooled to 40 degrees as it flows over cooling coils.

When the homogenizer has done its work, the "mix" pours from an open vent at one end and is taken to the great chrome metal freezers, some of them capable of holding as much as 100 quarts of ice cream at one time. The freezer is really a double-walled tank with a brine refrigerant circulating between its walls. While the "mix" is being transformed into ice cream, a paddle whips in air, to give smoothness of texture.

Ready for Passing Around

By now, the batch has become very nearly what we know as ice cream, although it has been purposely kept from getting too hard and is kept in a fluid state, so that it may be moulded or compressed into its many forms and containers. After having been in the batch type freezer for some six minutes, or in the continuous type freezers which bring it to its desired consistency in from five to ten seconds by compressing it to a strip not more than three-eighths of an inch thick, the product is poured into containers and rushed on a conveyor to the hardening room.

In the hardening room, the temperature is kept around 30 degrees below zero and cold air is blown in gales on the "mix" as it travels through. This hardens the ice cream in a few minutes; for the faster it freezes, the better its quality.

If, however, the ice cream is being made into moulded bars, instead of into store bulk, the fluid "mix" emerges from special continuous freezers in the desired shape and, after being cut to convenient lengths, goes through the hardening process. Then the bars, which by now are as stiff as broom handles, are cut to the desired length and shape, and wrapped and packed in containers for shipment.

It is in the matter of flavors that the greatest ingenuity enters, some companies turning out an almost unbelievable number of flavors—Borden's plants turning out a great many varieties depending upon the season and the section of the country in which they are located. Some of the other largest producers in the New York area, whose list of flavors should meet any taste, are the Hydrox, Breyer, Castles and General Ice Cream Companies, all of them affiliated with the National Dairy Products Corporation.

Vanilla Leads

Having just completed a survey of its plants, Borden's announces that vanilla is an overwhelming favorite in all parts of the country, accounting from some 53 per cent of the ice cream sold. Chocolate comes next with a little more than 11 per cent, while strawberry accounts for slightly more than 9 per cent of the volume sold. Thus the Big Three in flavors take care of nearly three-quarters of the ice cream sold.

But what the minor flavors lack in quantity, they make up in diversity. For example, the Borden survey showed that among the new flavors recently introduced into their plants are coconut fruit, black raspberry, nectarine, honey nut, confetti, hazelnut crunch, English taffy, Burgundy cherry, boysenberry sherbet, mince meat, Santa Rosa plum sherbet and chocolate fudge.

In 1938, the Borden Company took the entire crop of a high flavor variety nectarine grown in California's San Joaquin Valley for its nectarine ice cream.

While the amateur ice cream maker is advised against trying any of the exotic or unusual flavors with his limited equipment, there is one professional tip that may be of value to him if he should do so. When using a flavoring filler heavier than the liquid "mix," he should not add it until the batch is frozen to a consistency sufficiently stiff to prevent the filler sinking to the bottom of the freezer.

More Members Oppose Union Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—The full extent of the rank-and-file revolt within the building trades unions against what some dues-paying members and more would-be members consider dictatorship and coercion from on top is becoming more apparent as a result of the Federal enforcement of the antitrust laws against labor organizations as well as against industry.

These further reports supplement a story appearing in The Christian Science Monitor two days ago recording the opposition of many union members to the abuses and dictatorial tactics of their leaders. Containing as they do the volunteered information and appeals for assistance which come from union workers, they constitute one of the most significant by-products of the campaign of the Justice Department to break down both labor and employer monopolies throughout the building trades.

One of the most significant by-products of the campaign of the Department of Justice to break down both labor and employer monopolies throughout the building trades is the volunteered information and appeals for assistance which come from union workers.

These appeals run completely counter to the official and active opposition of labor leaders who are seeking to prevent the application of the antitrust laws to union practices, and they are convincing Federal authorities that those representatives of organized labor who are fighting the Sherman Act and are proclaiming that labor organizations should be exempt, do not speak for the working ranks of union labor.

The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice affirms that it is not directing its enforcement in any way against the rights of labor to bargain collectively for wages, hours, and conditions of employment and that, therefore, its application of the law is not anti-labor but, in effect, pro-labor since it is preserving labor's rights by protecting them from abuse.

Abuses Under Fire

The labor practices which the Department is seeking to end include unreasonable restraints of trade designed to prevent the use of cheaper materials and more efficient methods; labor union compulsion to hire unnecessary help; union collaboration in systems of graft and extortion; illegal price fixing and jurisdictional strikes which destroy collective bargaining.

Evidence is coming to light almost daily that, while union officials are opposing the enforcement of the Antitrust law as it might apply to them, thousands of union workers are asking to have the law enforced and are aiding in its enforcement. One worker who has been a union member for 36 years declares:

"I heartily approve the warning to all unions in reference to jurisdictional strikes and their methods. Believe me when I say it is not the rank and file that want this, it is the officials and their clique that run most of our unions today."

Another union laborer expresses his opinion in these words:

"I read the news that labor unions must face federal prosecution under the Antrtrust laws whenever they use legal rights or association in an illegal way.

Refused Membership

"Two years ago I made application to become a member of the local Carpenters and Joiners Union and was rejected. No reason given. I know of more applicants who were rejected.

"I don't think that that is illegal but to my opinion it should be, for to the best of my knowledge the Government often provides money for building under the condition that only union men shall be employed.

"If the unions deprive citizens of membership, then, to my opinion, they have no right to that kind of protection by the Government."

Again:

"My situation is this. Several months ago I went to the Carpenters Local Union with the intention of joining it. They told me that they would not let me join because they had men of their own to take care of. I asked the head of the union if he could let me join if I could find myself a job. He consented.

"I found a job but the foreman demanded that I join the union. I immediately went to the local union again in an attempt to join but again they turned me down, saying they would have to put their present members on the job. I commented that it did not look like I could ever get a job at my trade as I needed to be a union member before I could get a job and the union refused me admittance. He said he guessed that was right.

Who Makes the Laws!

"I therefore think that the unions are monopolizing certain trades and regulating labor according to their own rule books and according to the dictates of their conscience.

"I would like to know if labor is going to be governed by the laws of the United States or by the laws of the labor unions.

"My case may at first seem inconsequental but investigation will show that there are many more similar instances such as this throughout the country."

A similar circumstance is described in these words:

"In the past eight months I have traveled over 10,000 miles in search of work as a sheet metal craftsman. In every city I contacted the labor union and wherever there was a union, I was denied the right to look for work in the major shops which at present are all unionized.

"I would like to sue the A. F. of L. because they have caused me to lose several thousands of dollars in wages. They have denied me the right to join the union, they have denied me the right to look for work in the A. F. of L. trust controlled shops.

"They charge 100 hours of wages for initiation fee with the object of keeping non-members out of the union and members from quitting the union."

Still another worker says:

Wants Hitler Grip Broken

"I see that the electrical industry throughout the country and particularly in New York is being investigated.

"I have been employed in this industry for the past 20 years. About six years ago the local union organized our shop and things went along fairly smooth for about six months until some of us old timers started to express an honest opinion and were promptly sat on.

"If the purpose of the investigation is to see why building costs are so high why not have the unions apply some horse sense.

"Please break this 'Hitler' grip on me, my fellow workers and the entire industry before it is too late."

Further testimony from another construction laborer:

"I would like to say something about a certain vicious practice that is being pulled off in this city in the building trade namely the so-called fifty-fifty clause that the contractors are forced to sign. It not only works a hardship on the contractor but also works a hardship on the carpenters as well, as it is getting so a union carpenter cannot secure a job as formerly by asking the contractor for one.

"If a carpenter asks a contractor for a job today he tells you that he can't as he would have to put a man on from that district which the delegate brings around.

"I am unable to sign my name to this because if I do I would be expelled from the union."

Sit-Down Issue Before High Court

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 2

Conflicting contentions as to whether a labor union, which engages in a sit-down strike, is liable for damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act were presented yesterday before the United States Supreme Court.

Sylvan H. Hirsch, counsel for the Apex Hosiery Company of Philadelphia, asserted that labor organizations had been granted immunity from the Sherman Act only so long as their activities were "lawful and peaceful."

Isadore Katz, attorney for a Philadelphia unit of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, argued that "the Sherman Act does not apply to labor unions, and this is in harmony with the legislative intent."

Speaker's Wife Admits Lipstick Use As Well as Study of Clay Modeling

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the cheerful home-like green and gold apartment of Speaker William B. Bankhead, there hangs a life-size portrait of his auburn-haired wife, Florence, painted by Howard Chandler Christy.

Today, Mrs. Bankhead with a rougish twinkle in her eyes made a confession. She looked up at the portrait of a woman, poised and proper in a gleaming white satin gown, and said:

"I added lipstick. I thought the lips were too pale. And I like color.

But Mrs. Bankhead's artistic talent isn't confined to putting make-up on portraits. She made a discovery last fall. She found out that she could pinch and punch modeling clay and turn out a sculptured head which could be recognized.

"Was I delighted!" she related. "It is great fun suddenly to find out you can do something of which you never dreamed. Here I am a sculptor. Maybe not a genius, but I'm having a grand time."

When Mr. Christy painted the portraits of the Speaker and his wife two years ago, he gave Mr. Bankhead a box of paints, thinking the Alabama Representative might like to try his hand with a brush.

He didn't, but Mrs. Bankhead did. She painted miniature heads, including one of her actress stepdaughter, Tallulah Bankhead.

Then, last fall at home in Jasper, Ala., she decided to see what she could do in modeling clay. To her amazement, she found she had the knack. In a day and a half she modeled a head—that of Speaker Bankhead—like him, including the bushy eyebrows.

Mrs. Bankhead formerly played bridge and golf, but she has put them aside for modeling clay. She said a professional sculptor had looked at her work.

"He said my first head—that of the Speaker—was good," she added. Other efforts did not impress him so much. In fact, he called one head "terrible."

"I don't know on what he based his appraisal," she continued. "To tell the truth I thought the head he didn't like good. I suppose I should take lessons. So it is probably back to school for me."

Oregon Miners Get $20,480 Gold in 9½ Days

GRANTS PASS, Ore. (AP)—William Robertson and Virgil E. Hull cashed in a fair return for 9½ days' work on their mine—$20,480.

Mr. Hull said they uncovered a ledge in the old Bunker Hill quartz mine at Galice, which they reopened last fall, and took out the ore in four days. It took 5½ days to mill it, resulting in three gold bars weighing 640 ounces.

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Gunnar Mortenson
Gunnar Mortenson
Chicago, Ill.

The testimonial of Mr. G. Mortenson (shown above) is one of scores on file at Packard Motor Car Company

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Lewis Hints Third Party Unless Labor Is Served

MONONGAH, W. Va., April 2 (AP)—Under threat of a third party move, John L. Lewis demands that the Democratic Party select a presidential candidate and adopt a platform satisfactory "to labor and the common people."

Otherwise, the militant chieftain of the Congress of Industrial Organizations proposes to call a convention of his own "to formulate a program that each and every American can support."

His mandate, laid down in a bristling address before a throng of soft coal miners yesterday, avoided use of the phrase "third party," Mr. Lewis commenting afterward, "We'll reserve that for later."

The head of the United Mine Workers said he told the organization's Columbus convention that if the Democratic Party wanted to work with labor "and common people," there was yet time to work out an acceptable program and agree upon a presidential candidate.

Thinks Party is Inadequate

"I was assuming, of course," he added, "that the Democratic Party was interested in working out a program which would be helpful to the great mass of Americans so heavily burdened with indirect taxes and businessmen who find their business disappearing.

"Up to this point, however, I have no reason to believe that the Democratic Party is even alive to its own hazards and I have no reason to believe that its leaders even have a desire to co-operate with labor and the common people of this country.

"So in behalf of labor and the common people, I am going to work to crystallize the sentiment of these people and to help them make common cause against the problems which now beset our land.

"If the Democratic Party does not nominate a candidate for President or adopt a platform satisfactory to labor and the common people, I shall, after the conventions, propose and urge upon these various organizations the assembling of a great delegate convention."

Into that convention he proposed to enlist labor, youth, old age, Negro and farmers' groups, inviting them to join in "bringing pressure to bear upon these politicians and statesmen who seem unable to cope with America's economic, political or social problems."

We'll See Who'll Be Back

"And we'll see," shouted the man who once was one of President Roosevelt's strongest supporters, "whether mere machine politics in this country is going to be more powerful than the voice of the people of this land."

Mr. Lewis already has the nucleus for a national political organization in Labor's Non-Partisan League which he heads. He said Negro organizations would be asked to join the League.

The first general reaction among prominent Democrats to the Lewis pronouncement was to discount it.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado said "That sounds like a third party balloon to me—and I don't think the people are ready for a third party in the 1940 election."

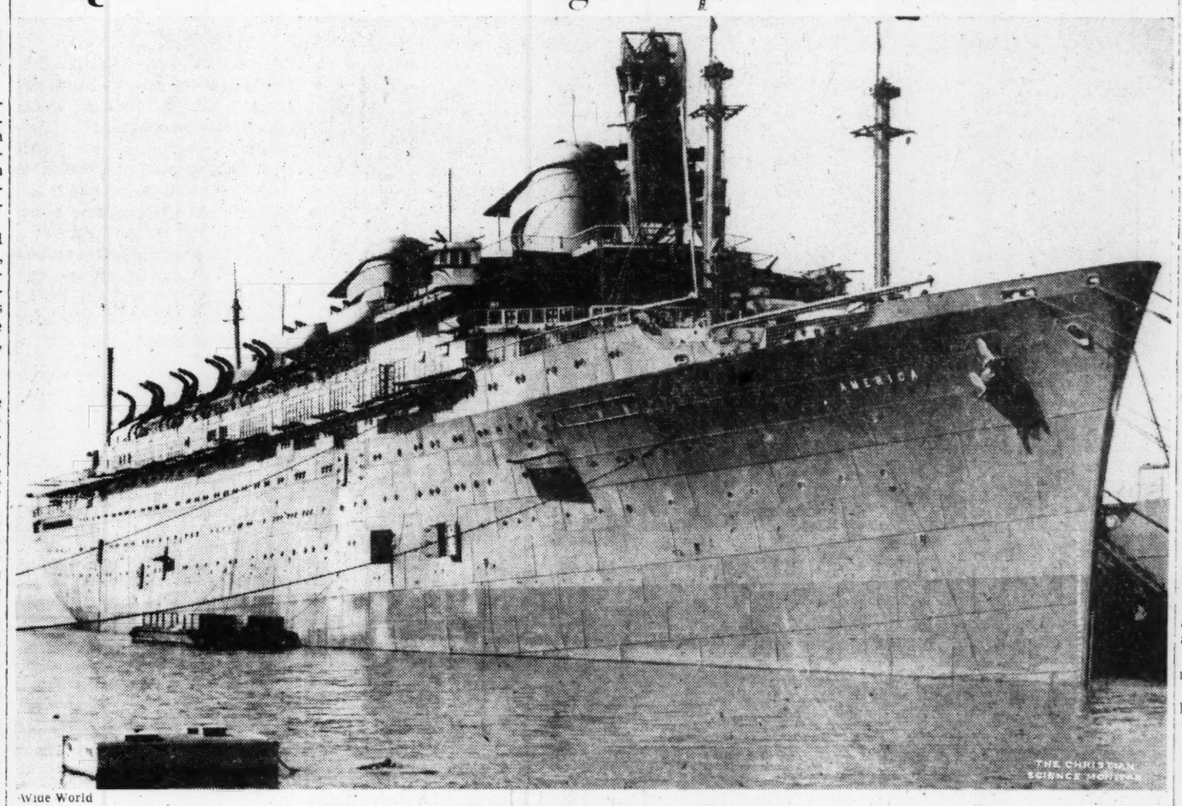
Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana: "It is a dead mortal cinch that the Democrats will adopt a platform and select a liberal candidate agreeable to labor."

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado interpreted the move is a "threat designed to increase the Lewis influence" in the Democratic Party."

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina declared:

"I think it's time for the country to have a showdown with Mr. Lewis."

A Queen of the Seas Nearing Completion in United States



Wide World

The America Will Accommodate 1,219 Passengers

The 723-foot-long liner is the most important unit yet built in the Government's program designed to give the United States a merchant marine second to none. This view, taken at Newport News, Va., is the first showing the complete outline of the vessel. Work on her interiors is now progressing rapidly. Three of the passenger decks are completed, and work is well along on the enclosed promenade deck, easily visible in the picture. Capt. Giles C. Stedman, native of Quincy, Mass., has been appointed to command the new liner, and will be aboard her when she starts her trial runs in June. The appointment was announced by the United States Lines.

N. Y. Greets 850 Refugees From War-Menaced Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Eight hundred and fifty European refugees are in happy reunion in New York today with relatives and friends, having arrived here yesterday from Naples and Genoa aboard the Steamship Washington, of the United States Lines, and aboard the Britannic, of the Cunard-White Star Line, from Liverpool. Piers of the United States Lines, and the Cunard-White Star Line were jammed with welcoming groups.

To these refugees from Central Europe New York was, indeed, a gateway to the "Promised Land," and many tears of happiness and gratitude for their safe arrival in this port marked the landings.

Less demonstrative and wholly uncommunicative, however, were the passengers aboard the Britannic, in the public rooms of which were displayed many posters warning passengers against talk of the vessel's movements. One of these posters caricatured Adolf Hitler, featuring his ear in a listening attitude. It was headed, "Beware," and above the picture was printed.

"Above all, never give away the movement of His Majesty's ships."

The British campaign to train her people against Nazi spies was illustrated in another poster, which said:

"Whether alone or in a crowd,
"Never write or say aloud
"What you're loading,
"Whence you sail,
"Where you are bound for
"When you sail."

The posters asked travelers on British ships to impart no information about the vessel they had traveled aboard or what they had heard or seen en route. Complete secrecy was asked concerning vessels sighted in the course of the voyage.

Among arrivals were Robert Stolz, Viennese composer, who is on his way to Hollywood to compose the score for "Spring Parade," a motion picture starring Deanna Durbin.

L. Randolph Higgs, Second Secretary of the American Legation in Helsingfors, Finland, was a passenger aboard the Washington and was met at the pier by his wife, evacuated from Finland with other Americans when the Russian invasion began. After reporting to the State Department at Washington, Mr. Higgs will go to his home at West Point, Miss., on a two months' leave.

Fewer Grizzlies Are Found In Annual Wild Life Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—One census is completed. Not the population count made every ten years in the United States, but the annual census of wild life in the forests.

Obviously—Congress does not debate pro and con as to whether the questions asked are embarrassing or an infringement of personal liberty in this instance. In fact, the forest rangers don't ask any questions—they count noses; they count tracks and hoof prints at watering places and feeding grounds; and they record each year the number of animals as seen and taken out of the forests by hunters, trappers and woodsmen, and by careful observation on the part of forest service men themselves, who not only try to count the bear, the deer and the elk, but often photograph them with great skill, and befriend them in many ways.

Maybe the national government's big 1940 effort to tell the human population will be more accurate, but the wild life estimate is carefully made.

Are Fewer Grizzlies

The information is extremely valuable in work of game conservation and the protection of wild life resources. A comparison of records from year to year indicates where game is being depleted or where herds are increasing too rapidly for the feeding grounds of any certain forest.

Region One of the Forest Service, which includes the 17 national forests of the Northern Rockies, reports there was no noticeable increase in the numbers of big game and other wild life during the year.

Its report calls attention to the decrease in grizzly bear in northern Idaho, only 24 being estimated to be north of the Salmon River.

An interesting highlight of the report tells of a band of 150 head of caribou wintering in the Upper Priest River country of the Kaniksu National Forest, also in northern Idaho. State wardens and forest rangers are now investigating this report. This area is a part of the ancestral range of the mountain caribou that are still quite plentiful in the adjacent mountains of British Columbia.

Predators Flourish

Predatory animals are also counted in this census, and the Kaniksu is reported to have 3,100 coyotes, 110 lynx, 130 bobcat and 20 cougars.

Estimates of fur-bearing animals in the Kaniksu are 870 beaver, 420 marten, 1,250 mink, 1,570 muskrat, five otter, 6,350 weasel, 460 badger, and 1,800 skunk.

Jumping from northern Idaho to Glacier Park, the census brings good news. The bighorn sheep, near extinction in the United States, are now holding their own and showing a slight increase in Glacier National Park.

A mild winter throughout the Rockies has helped the animals this year and increased the count—but it also helped the rangers, for trailing grizzlies, moose or maybe cougar in a winter timberland calls for skill, and the lighter the snow, the more merciful the weather, the easier the tasks of these forest census-takers.

Fire Insurers Announce Motor Truck Syndicate

CHICAGO (AP)—Ten major mutual fire insurance companies have announced formation of a syndicate which will insure motor truck cargoes throughout the United States for long-haul truckmen who can qualify as superior risks.

The syndicate will be known as the Mutual Cargo Pool. It is designed to meet the widened demand for motor cargo insurance which has grown out of recent Interstate Commerce Commission regulations requiring that interstate truckers protect by insurance cargoes entrusted to them and out of increasing insistence by State regulatory bodies that intra-state shipments be similarly protected.

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Home Savings Bank — March 25 to May 25
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity — March 4 to May 4
Massachusetts Savings Bank — April 1 to May 15
Provident Institution for Savings — Through April 6
Quincy Savings Bank — April 1 to April 30
South Boston Savings Bank — April 1 to May 31
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others — April 1 to May 25
Union Savings Bank — March 25 to May 31
Warren Institution For Savings — March 1 to April 30

BOOKS SENT BY MAIL WILL BE PROMPTLY RETURNED

1940

Pinchot Asks President For His War Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—President Roosevelt has before him today an open letter from Amos Pinchot, lawyer, calling upon him to make clear whether or not he intends to "involve the United States in war against the will of its citizens."

Mr. Pinchot holds that the American public "does not know what has been taking place behind the scenes," and that many Americans have suspected for some time that the United States was being maneuvered into a position where the Allies may expect that at the proper time, it will become an active belligerent, according to his letter to the President.

Directly referring to the German Government's recent "documented" charges that the United States had bolstered the allied backbone and indicated eventual powerful support, Mr. Pinchot adds that the President endorsed a Washington Post editorial which stated that in event of war, "our entry would be a virtual certainty."

"It matters little, Mr. Pinchot continued, "whether the note of the Polish Ambassador, published last Friday, representing that Mr. William C. Bullitt, our Ambassador to France, told him early in 1939 that America would enter the war on the Allies' side, was or was not authentic. Because, as you remember, Mr. Bullitt made practically the same statement on Feb. 22, 1939, at a dinner held at the American Club in Paris on Washington's Birthday, the principal guests being himself, the Premier of France, the Foreign Minister of France, the Duke of Windsor and the Chief of Staff of the French Army, General Gamelin. Then Mr. Bullitt said:

"'We know we will not start a war with any nation. We are not in the habit of starting wars.'

"The Associated Press dispatch noted that, in the printed text of this speech, distributed by Mr. Bullitt to the newspaper correspondents, the word 'starting' was underscored."

The German White Paper charges concerning what Ambassador Bullitt allegedly told Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambasador in Washington, have been flatly denied by Mr. Bullitt, Count Potocki, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Trade Treaties Under Attack By Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan lashed out against reciprocal trade treaties and called for a "two-price system" for agricultural products in an address broadcast from here last night. He spoke over radio stations in Nebraska, where he seeks the State's Presidential preference vote in the April 9 primary election.

Senator Vandenberg, bidding in the preference race against District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, served as principal speaker in Nebraska's "Republican solidarity program."

Republicans assembled in all sections of the State to hear the broadcast, but at Omaha the unexpected arrival of Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher and also a G. O. P. Presidential candidate, threw the "solidarity" program into temporary confusion.

Mr. Gannett, flying from Chicago to Colorado Springs, stopped at Omaha overnight and Senator Vandenberg's supporters admitted embarrassment at his visit. They indicated it was too late to invite Mr. Gannett to their rally.

At the request of State Chairman Kenneth Wherry, who introduced him, Senator Vandenberg expressed himself specifically on the reciprocal trade treaties and agriculture, declaring "We shall never successfully settle our farm problem until we give the American market to the American farmer."

The farmer, he said, will never get his cost of production and a fair profit, "until he is protected in an American price for that portion of a crop which is domestically consumed while the export surplus is taken off the domestic market and diverted to the world market at the best price that can be procured through negotiation or otherwise.

"In other words, he must have the benefit of the two-price system—precisely as industry has it—and he will get it when the McNary-Haugen principle is brought down to date."

The reciprocal trade treaty to the law he termed "an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the Executive—the most sinister of all the delegations of power which have put us virtually under 'Government by executive decree.'"

The Michigan Senator denounced the New Deal and advocates of a third term for President Roosevelt, declaring an extension of the Roosevelt Administration for four more years "would be a colossal fatality."

Business, Senator Vandenberg told his Nebraska audience, "does not trust the New Deal and it never will."

Pari-Mutuel Betting Now Legal in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2—The pari-mutuel race track betting bill, one of the most controversial measures to come before the 1940 session of the State Legislature, was written into law today following signing of the bill by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman before leaving for his Florida vacation yesterday. Legalization of the legislation will bring its provisions into effect for the racing season beginning on April 15 and the State expects a return of $1,000,000 from racing before the fiscal year ends on June 30. Thereafter, the State expects to collect $4,000,000 yearly.

Governor Lehman in submitting the State's budget in January figured on a return of $5,000,000 on racing before June 30, 1941, to aid in balancing the State 's cost sheet.

The pari-mutuel measure outlaws bookmakers and fixes the minimum admission charge at race tracks at $1.50 a person, including the admission tax. The "take" of the machines was fixed at 10 per cent, with the State and race tracks sharing equally and "breakage"—odd change on winning bets—was set to five cents on the dollar, with the State and tracks again sharing equally.

The way was paved for the parimutuel bill when the anti-gambling provisions of the State Constitution were changed by referendum vote at the election last fall.

At the same time the Governor's Office announced that the Governor had signed a bill preventing the use of the word "court" by any organization in its title, which is understood to be aimed at "good-will court" radiocasts. He also signed a bill permitting a bank or trust company, with the approval of the State Superintendent of Banks, to enter into an agreement with another bank or trust company, by which the second institution would assume the liabilities to depositors of the first.

Poll-Tax Reform Agitated To Let People of South Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Mr. Smith, who is never likely to come to Washington, lives in a typical county of Georgia, where the poll-tax system of voting is in effect. Mr. Smith is a poor but hard working white farmer who is doing his best by a family of five children, two of them girls and three boys. Mr. Smith would like to vote, but can't. Just why he can't vote, along with the Mr. Smiths of other Southern States is the subject of a congressional hearing opening on the poll tax question today in the House.

Mr. Smith has views about taxes and government and politics just the way other people have; and because he belongs to the hard-working poverty-line class, he needs the vote, perhaps, more than some other people. But he can't vote. It would cost him too much To vote in Georgia a person coming of age at 21 must pay a $1 tax. Mr. Smith might have paid that first $1, because he came of age in the heat of the Wilson-Hughes campaign of 1916. But when he went to the polls on election day of 1916, he discovered that he should have paid his $1 tax six months previously. Nobody had asked him for his tax, then. He had been a sheepish young man. His father didn't vote and his mother didn't vote. Public school had taught him that he ought to vote. But he found, to his boyish discomfort, that he could not vote.

Cumulative

That was 24 years ago. Now a new presidential election is coming on in 1940. It is still April, so that Mr. Smith could pay his poll tax this year ahead of time if he wanted to. But he has received a new blow, and made another discovery about the tax. To vote today he must pay not only the present $1 tax, but $1 for every unpaid year since he was 21! The tax is cumulative. Mr. Smith would like to vote, but it would cost him $24. It would cost his wife $18, because she is five years younger. There are just too many things to do with $24 on a farm, let alone $18 for that matter, to put the sum into voting. And so the Smith family is not likely to vote, nor any of the five children when they grow up, either, unless they move away.

The Smith family, and tens of thousands of other Smiths like them have "just given up" voting in the eight southern poll-tax States. If the Smiths lived in Germany, they could at least vote "ja," while in Russia they could put down whatever is the equivalent of "yes" in Russian. But, according to the assertions of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is putting on today's hearing in behalf of the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, it is economically impossible for the Smiths to vote in the United States. All the cartoonists' jokes about voting are meaningless to the Smiths. All the editorial exhortations to do their duty at the polls are just so much wasted breath All the eloquent passages in the school reader about a citizen's part in a democracy are ironical. The Smiths conclude they aren't wanted, and hang their heads on election day, it is charged by speakers here.

Riddance

The statistical consequences of the poll tax are a vivid illustration of how the franchise is cut down. In the eight southern States less than one-fourth of the adults vote. It is a machine-politician's paradise. Once elected, terms of the incumbent go on almost indefinitely. There is no mass revolt, because the masses can't vote. In one congressional district in South Carolina in the 1936 election, according to testimony before the hearing, only 3 per cent of the adult citizens voted. For the State as a whole in 1936 only 14 per cent voted. The eight states with poll tax are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. All the States which were able to get rid of the poll tax through legislative enactment, it is stated, have done so, North Carolina in 1920, Pennsylvania in 1933, Louisiana in 1934, and Florida in 1938. In the other eight states, with the possible exception of Tennessee, the provision has been frozen into the Constitution and requires an amendment. However a court test is now under way.

In Alabama, the cumulative poll tax is $1.50. Delinquent Mr. Smith, mentioned above, would have to pay $36 to vote there now. But even with $36 he couldn't vote in the forthcoming presidential election. The deadline for payment was last Feb. 1 to gain eligibility to vote in the election next November. Mr. Smith hardly knew there was a forthcoming election back in February.

Seniority in Congress

The effect of the poll tax system is seen every day in political Washington. The 8 poll-tax States exercise a disproportionate influence in Congress on the affairs of the Nation as a whole, because of their system. In numbers, their representation is small—18 per cent of the present House, and 16½ per cent of the Senate. But the significant factor is that chairmanship on congressional committees is allocated on a seniority basis. This gives a big advantage to the poll tax Congressmen, whose seniority is apt to stand high, for their security of tenure is proportionately great as they are removed from many of the ordinary political vicissitudes.

According to Prof. Clarence Nixon, of the University of Missouri, the first witness, the revival of the poll tax in the 1890's was directed even more against the poorer whites, who were becoming populists, than the Negroes. Sponsors of the Geyer bill include such men as President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and representatives of all types of labor organizations.

Previews of Ring Eclipse Shown at N. Y. Planetarium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Previews and postviews of the annular, or ring, eclipse of the sun that will sweep across the southern portion of the United States on April 7 will be given throughout this month by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, reproduction of the solar blackout having been made possible by a unique machine perfected by the Planetarium's technical staff.

The machine, which will project on the broad dome of the Planetarium re-enactments of any type of solar or lunar eclipse, makes its debut with this month's showing of the "Parade of Eclipses," depicting not only the coming ring eclipse but other famous historical eclipses, some dating back thousands of years.

Still and motion pictures of the actual blackout, including views taken from airplanes, will be rushed to New York from the headquarters of the Hayden Planetarium-Longines eclipse expedition in Jacksonville, Fla., and shown as an added attraction after April 7.

Had it not been for the vacuum cleaner of Mrs. Ernest Deike, wife of a member of the Planetarium's technical staff, however, the sky drama might not be playing today. After several months of designing of the special eclipse projector, Mr. Deike discovered that an unsolved problem of delicate gearing threatened the whole project. He thought of a friction gear in his wife's vacuum cleaner. Spring cleaning was on the way, but, thanks to Mrs. Deike's self-sacrifice, a vital part of her vacuum cleaner now plays an important role in the mechanism portraying the "Parade of Eclipses."

Auxiliary projectors have been perfected which show the accompanying phenomena of a complete eclipse — the beautiful corona around the sun and the so-called "Bailey's Beads."

Virginia-D. of C. Boundary Bill Drawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Park and Planning Board of Washington has approved a tentative draft of a bill designed to settle a long-standing boundary dispute between the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The bill would fix the boundary at the high-water mark on the Virginia side of the Potomac River as it exists today, but the United States would retain title to such land at it now owns.

Public offenses committed on the Virginia side of the Federally-owned land would be prosecuted in Federal Courts in Virginia. Offenses on State or private land would be handled by State or local courts.

At present, there are no-man's lands on the Virginia side of the River, where neither State nor Federal Government has been able to establish criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court has established the 1791 high-water mark as the boundary, but changes caused by filling and dredging and by shifts in the River channel have obscured the line. The Board planned to have the bill introduced in Congress soon.

Conciliation Board Provided in Treaty With South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — A treaty, providing for establishment of a five-man commission for the conciliation of disputes between the United States and the Union of South Africa, was signed here today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Ralph William Close, Minister of the Union at Washington.

The treaty amends the 1914 treaty for the advancement of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in which the British Sovereign was empowered to name the Union's representative on any concliation commission. The new treaty recognizes the independence of the British dominions in the field of foreign affairs in that the Union will choose its own members.

The commission will be composed of five members, one to be chosen from each country by that country, one member to be chosen by each country from a third country, and the fifth member, a noncitizen of either country, to be chosen by the two parties jointly.

Substitute provisions of the Treaty of 1914 are made an integral part of the new treaty, duties of the new commission being to make investigations and reports to the governments with reference to disputes.

Ohio Mine Blast Cause Is Tentatively Set

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines said yesterday it had found that a dangerous type of explosive and "non-permissible" machinery were used in the Willow Grove, Ohio, coal mine where 72 men were killed March 16.

While deferring a final report on the cause of the explosion, the Bureau said:

"The coal is mined mechanically, black pellet powder (a type long condemned by the Bureau) being used for blasting. Mining machines were described as 'non-permissible,' that is, not regarded by the Bureau of Mines as being of the most safe type."

Nonpartisan League's Democrats 'Unpledged'

FRESNO, Calif., April 2 (AP)—Support of Labor's Nonpartisan League was thrown yesterday to the uninstructed slate of Democratic National Convention delegates headed by Lieut. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson, who withdrew from a "harmony" delegation pledged to a third term for President Roosevelt.

Newark, N. J., Granted Federal Food Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to Newark, New Jersey.

Selection of Newark for Stamp Plan operation followed conferences there this week between a representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, local and state public officials, welfare officials, and business and banking representatives who will be concerned with the administration of the program.

Marine Academy Roll Shows a Falling Off

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—Life on the seas apparently is losing its appeal for New York State youth, Capt. J. H. Tomb, Superintendent of the State's $4,000,000 Merchant Marine Academy, said only 12 applications for entrance have been received since Jan. 1 Normal annual enrollment is 80.

The Academy offers a three-year course, including training aboard the cadet ship, Empire State.

Income and Excess Profit Tax Refunds Are Granted

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Refunds granted by the Treasury today included:

J. Macy Willets, New York City, $44,214, 1934-35 income taxes; Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., $20,590, 1936 income tax; American Felt Company, Boston, $23,500, 1919-20 income and excess profits taxes.

Jobs Seen as Cure For Youth Problem

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed the belief here March 31 that young people given "jobs, protection, brotherhood, and a future" would "soon forget about such things as Communism and Fascism."

"More than one half the unemployed in this country are under 25 years of age," the President's wife told interviewers. "They are young people with no habits of work, a sincere desire to work, and without an outlet."

"The thought trends of these young people are pliable They are, if left without guidance, good material for Communists. They may be molded and influenced in a manner which ultimately will be reflected in a manner injurious to

Circus Arrives in N. Y. So Spring Must Be Here

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Forty-five silver-painted railroad cars of the "Greatest Show on Earth," rolled into a balmy New York yesterday to symbolize the real, nonastronomical arrival of spring.

Murals and Sculpture Tests for $67,220

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—A series of national competitions with awards totaling $67,220 for murals and sculpture was announced yesterday by the fine arts section of the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency. The competitions are open to all American artists.

Of the total, $44,480 is to go for murals and $16,000 for two statues in the Social Security Building. The remaining $6,740 has been allotted for murals aboard the cargo-passenger ship, President Andrew Jackson, now under construction by the Maritime Commission.

Danville, Va., Begins Low-Cost House Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va.—A million-dollar housing plan is being developed here. Two land development companies have acquired substantial areas and plan the erection of low-priced dwellings which can be bought on the installment plan over a 20-year period.

The houses are to cost from $5,000 to $8,000 and will be built largely on what is known as the Wilson tract.

New Finnish War Facts: Expected Military Help

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 2 — New light on why the Finns suddenly came to terms with the Russians on March 13 comes from authoritative sources here.

The information is supported by two developments. The first was the Russian Premier's charges that there would have been no war but for the intervention of third powers.

The second is the revelation by Foreign Minister Gunther of Sweden yesterday that Premier Daladier of France had personally asked King Gustaf's permission to allow help for the Finns to pass through Sweden early in March.

The Finns, it now appears, did not want to fight. Their Government would have accepted the Russian demands last November rather than begin war against such overwhelming odds had they not felt confident that the Russians would not attack—at least until spring. At the same time there was general confidence that adequate help would come from abroad.

That is the chief reason why, when the Kremlin pressed the Finnish delegation in Moscow for an answer, Vaeino Tanner, head of the delegation, pleaded for time to consult his Government. Before the Finnish Government had formulated its answer the Russians had launched their surprise attack. They struck because they feared that if they delayed, the Finns might have the time to improve their defense and recruit powerful allies.

The Russians expected it would be a walkover and believed Finland was on the verge of a revolution. That is why when the Ryti regime, which was formed in December, first offered to accept the Russian demands, the Russians refused to negotiate and replied by establishing the Kuusinen Government at Terijoki.

One of the puzzles of the war is why the Russians did not present an ultimatum which the Finns would doubtless have accepted. One answer is that at the critical juncture the Leningrad party organization, headed by Andrew Zhdanoff, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who favored a strong policy, took matters into their own hands and staged the attack.

Miscalculations by Russia

In the first two months of the war the Russians discovered that they had grievously miscalculated regarding both the fighting qualities of the Finnish Army and Finland's international political situation.

The brilliant showing of the Finnish troops had a tonic effect on all sides. Even the farsighted veteran Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, who had at the outset counseled acceptance of the Russian demand, revised his judgment for a time and expressed "cautious optimism."

The Finnish successes were apparently so spectacular that people forgot the fact that they did not perceptibly weaken the huge foe.

To be sure all admitted when pressed that the Finns could not resist alone indefinitely, but there was general confidence that help would come. Large quantities of war materials and money were arriving from Sweden and elsewhere. The Allied press, especially the French, was becoming more and more outspoken in favor of active pro-Finnish intervention.

German Support Expected

Strange though it seems there were many in Finland who still believed in the myth of an imminent Göring putsch and in German support to Finland.

Thus it was that when Russia, placed in an embarrassing position by the failure of its Blitzkrieg and eager to avoid the danger of being involved directly in a general European conflict, made efforts to negotiate in mid-January through the German Minister and once in early February through Sweden, the offers were rejected.

It was the Finnish General Staff which decided to turn down the peace offers. And they were largely influenced by the promises of the Allies' military mission. This mission was sent to Finland presumably to discuss ways and means of aiding the Finnish cause, but actually it is said, to prevent a premature peace from ending a war which the Allies desired should continue.

These were the factors that determined the surprise declaration made by Foreign Minister Tanner on Feb. 12 repudiating third-power attempts at mediation and hinting that peace talks had been launched for the sole sake of weakening foreign aid to Finland.

Drafted by Staff Member

The text of this declaration was drafted not by Mr. Tanner actually but by Gen. Robert Walden, a member of the General Staff, whose influence as Field Marshal Mannerheim's closest adviser was able to sway the veteran leader.

In this instance Field Marshal Mannerheim took General Walden's advice against his better judgment.

Exactly one month later, by way of expiation, he sent General Walden to Moscow with the humiliating instructions to secure peace at any price.

In private life General Walden heads one of the largest Finnish timber and paper trusts and is closely linked with British interests through his business connections.

The public will never know whether the British and French truly intended to carry out their promises to the Finns, for new factors intervened to upset all calculations.

One was the vigorous diplomatic activity of the Germans who, while the Allies hesitated, forced Sweden to refuse passage of Allied arms and men. Another was the unexpected vigor of the Russian offensive on the Isthmus and the power of the Soviet Air Force.

A third was the continuation of the cold weather which enabled the Russians to transport their heavy artillery and tanks over the ice of Viborg Bay, thus being able to turn the Finnish flank.

Once the Russians had reached the southern shore of the Finnish mainland, Field Marshal Mannerheim, over the opposition of several of his highest staff members, advised the Government that further resistance was out of the question.

U. S. Feels No Harm From Pound's Fall

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the United States had suffered no material injury thus far in the competitive trade situation as a result of the drop in the British pound sterling.

Despite the fall in the pound in relation to the dollar, he told his press conference, American exports have increased about twice as much as imports in recent months.

The Secretary of State added that, when there were so many abnormal factors in the commercial and financial field due to the war and war conditions, rules that might apply definitely and uniformly were neutralized by many other factors.

Such questions as the fall in the pound, Mr. Hull said, are being discussed with the British and French experts here conferring with American officials.

Norway's Waterway Key to North

Allows shipping mostly in three-mile limit but Britain is likely to center efforts here.

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Norway's inland waterway has become the key to the struggle of the powers in the north. That strategic channel is rapidly becoming a menace to Norwegian neutrality.

Through this narrow, and often dangerous, sea corridor, contraband bound for Germany has eluded the British blockade destroying its effectiveness. British warships consequently have been pushing closer and closer to Norwegian and Danish territorial waters.

Almost the entire western coast of Norway between Cape Jaederen and the North Cape, is paralleled by a nearly unbroken range of outlying islands, interspersed with clusters of islets and rocks, that break the force of the North Atlantic and Arctic waves.

Between these islands and the mainland, is an inshore route known as the Inner Lead, and this passage, in many places, is so completely landlocked that it is comparable to a chain of lakes.

Doubtful Possession Now

A very similar passage extends from Cape Lindesnes, known to seamen as the "Naze," to Oslo, and from thence into the Kattegat, vessels of moderate draft can follow Swedish waters within the three-mile limit.

In all, Norway has some 1,500 miles of inland passages which that country perhaps now wishes did not exist.

First came the unpleasantness aroused by the City of Flint episode. Next, the Altmark affair, and now Norway complains of frequent near violations of its neutral waters by the British.

Steamers ply up and down the entire length of the Inner Lead during all seasons of the year. Its channels, however, in many places are exceedingly intricate, and vessels require the services of pilots who are familiar with local conditions.

Navigation of the Inner Lead in summer is facilitated by the long days, especially in the northern part where the sun does not set at all over a period of many weeks. Fogs, however, are frequent and interfere with traffic.

Bad Going in Winter

During the Winter, blinding snowstorms occur that completely obscure the land and the navigational marks for hours at a time. Under these conditions, vessels have to seek shelter in the nearest anchorage as it is dangerous for a ship to heave to on account of the strong tidal currents. Soundings cannot be relied on for navigational purposes as 100 fathoms of water frequently can be found within a short distance of the shore. And ships' magnetic compasses are subject to abnormal variations in many parts of the Inner Lead, due to near-by deposits of magnetic ore.

The nights, which are proportionately long during the winter, render the snow-covered landmarks almost indistinguishable and navigation becomes very difficult.

The Gulf Stream meets the western coast of Norway at about the latitude of Bergen and sweeps northward, keeping the Inner Lead and all of the outer harbors practically free from ice.

A great deal of the traffic Britain would like to stop, consists of vessels loaded with iron ore that, during the winter when the Gulf of Bothnia is ice-bound, sail from Narvik, a port in Northern Norway, and use the Inner Lead.

Not Easily Accessible

These vessels follow a route that not only is definitely neutral waters, but which, for several hundred miles, has few easily navigated entrances from the sea.

In the vicinity of Kristiansund near the Southernmost point of Norway, there is an exposed stretch of a few miles of open sea. Some 100 miles beyond, when rounding the jutting headland of Stadtlandt, a similar condition obtains, but territorial waters can be followed in both instances as they are deep, and present no navigational difficulties.

On emerging from the Inner Lead at Cape Jaederens, northwest of Kristiansund, a ship has a run of some 70 miles in the open sea before the sheltered waters beyond the "Naze" are reached.

The water is deep right up to the coast and contains few outlying dangers, so ships can hug the shore line and remain within the three-mile limit. However, this procedure requires skilful navigation, and there is always the possibility that a ship may stray a bit from its designed course and be pounced on by an alert submarine.

Scene of Altmark Capture

It was at about the middle of this stretch of water that the British destroyer Cossack violated Norwegian neutrality on direct orders from the British Admiralty, and drove the Altmark into Josing Fiord where the rescue of 299 British prisoners was effected.

And it is hereabouts that more British activity of this sort can be expected to take place if the Allies decide that Norway is permitting its waters to be used for unneutral purposes.

Increased British activity has already resulted in the recent destruction of three German ships off the coast of Denmark.

One was an ore carrier from Narvik that apparently forsook the safety of neutral waters and took a short cut across the Skagerrack, to come to grief from a submarine's torpedo near the entrance to the Kattegat when almost within the territorial waters of Denmark.

Another, in endeavoring to avoid blockading vessels, hugged the western coast of Denmark too closely and, in the vicinity of the dangerous Horn's Reef, sustained underwater damage that made it neccessary to beach the ship.

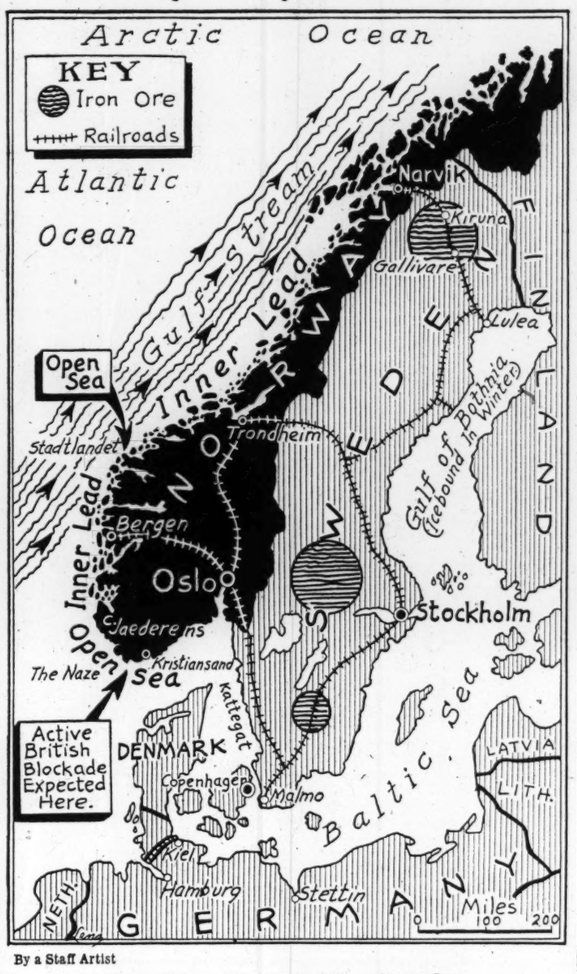
To Close for Comfort

The Skagerrack is a dangerous area for British naval vessels, as it is too accessible for German planes and submarines. Tip and run operations are one thing, but the continual presence of a force to apply pressure is another.

In a short time the Gulf of Bothnia will become free of ice, and iron ore for Germany can be carried from Lulea over a route that, to all appearances, will be free of molestation.

The long days in high northern latitudes will allow the Allied blockade to function more successfully along the sea lanes leading to the northern end of the Inner Lead.

So it does not appear that the recent actions of British naval vessels in threatening to violate Scandinavian neutrality is, for the present, more than a hint of what can be expected in the future if Scandinavian neutrality continues to excite Allied suspicion.



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Course of Sea Corridor

Inner Lead, by which German ships are able to keep within Norwegian waters, the places where these ships get out into the open sea and become exposed to attacks of raiders being indicated.

Russians and Finns Confer On Details of Frontier

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 2 (AP)—A mixed Soviet Russian-Finnish commission met at Viborg today to discuss details of the new frontiers set up by the treaty of March 13 which ended hostilities between the two countries. The discussions are expected to continue two weeks.

Finn Needs Told

GENEVA, April 2 (AP)—More than 500,000 Finnish refugees are homeless and in need of aid as the result of preliminary boundary adjustment and cession of Finnish territory to Russia, according to official Finnish estimates.

Finland's first note to the League of Nations describing reconstruction needs yesterday stated that war and its settlement has removed 550,000 persons from their homes. In the war zone outside of the area finally ceded to Russia, 4,500 dwellings were destroyed, leaving 50,000 homeless, the note stated.

Of the total number of refugees, 55 per cent were children and 30 per cent women—in all, about one fifth of Finland's population.

The note stated the need for food and clothing supplies which Finland could not supply unaided.

No accurate estimate has been made yet of the orphans and widows left by the war, but the note placed Finnish war casualties at 15,000 killed and 40,000 wounded.

From the Karelian Isthmus, ceded to Russia, there were 200,000 refugees alone.

The note appended an appeal from the Suomin Huolto, Finnish civilian relief organization, for blankets, sheets, mattresses, crockery, food, tableware, leather, textiles, and various other items "for our immediate and urgent needs."

League officials said the note would be communicated to all member states. The Finnish delegate to the League, Rudolf Holsti, said "more specific details" of Finland's needs would be transmitted to the League soon.

Vivid Maneuvers Of U. S. Fleet On

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 2 (AP)—The United States has a seven weeks' "war" on its hands—that is, as much of war conditions as it is possible to simulate in time of peace.

The grand maneuvers of 1940 in the Pacific are now under way. Dawn yesterday found some of the 100 fighting ships, that go into the first phase, at sea. All of them will be under way today.

Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, is aboard the dreadnaught Pennsylvania, flagship of the fleet. He goes out to see what his ships can do under the most realistic war conditions the fleet has faced in peacetime.

The three naval bases involved in the departure of fighting units and San Pedro, San Diego and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Secretary Edison went aboard the battle wagon of Admiral J. O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet.

Germany Ponders: Offense or Defense?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 2 — Whether there will be a great German spring offensive is the prime subject of discussion and speculation in diplomatic quarters here these days.

It was one of the possibilities which lay behind the Welles mission. Discussion of it mounted when Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini met on the Brenner Pass.

Today the subject has every neutral Embassy and Legation humming with analyses of the political, economical, and military factors involved.

Obviously neutral observers do not know the answer. However, in such quarters both in Rome and here, there is an increasing tendency to suspect that the war has not yet advanced far enough in the political field for a major military movement to be timely.

The following information and views gathered in Rome and supplemented in neutral diplomatic quarters in Berlin throws some light on the subject.

Cause From German Sources

In Rome one learns that talk of a big spring offensive emanated from German officials who privately began hinting in February that it would come some time in March, and that its power and the weapons it would use would astonish the entire world.

A little checking disclosed that the same report, also emanating from German quarters, was current in diplomatic quarters in all the Balkan Capitals.

The uniform character of these reports and the fact that they appeared to have been disseminated at about the same time throughout the Balkans and in Rome has led many observers to believe that they were primarily to support the then current German economic offensive in those areas, and also the more recent German effort to revive the Axis and convert it into a three-cornered relationship, involving Russia.

However, even if the hint of a spring venture had come exclusively from German quarters that fact would not rule out the possibility of an offensive. It is well remembered that some of Herr Hitler's most successful coups were usefully advertised in advance.

Coups Well Advertised

This was true in the case of the annexation of Austria, of the Sudeten move, and of the invasion of Poland. In all those instances the German Government had fully apprised the world of its intentions, but still the outside world was surprised.

On the other hand, the occupation of Prague was a complete surprise. In other words, German technique sometimes involves calling a play in advance and sometimes keeping it secret.

There has been a good deal of calling plays in advance since the war began, plays which did not come off.

In fact, the first seven months of the war have already witnessed four such advertisements of impending offensives which did not happen.

The result is that there remains exactly as much uncertainty if an impending offensive is advertised as though no hint was given.

The use of this technique has effectively destroyed the importance of any false "leaks." By having circulated false warnings, the world now never knows whether a rumor is a true one or a "plant," and the German High Command has secured as a result virtual immunity to any unintentional "leak." It is a new technique which has proved most successful.

Soil of Propaganda Tilled

If one is looking for signs of an offensive they can readily be found. Last week the German High Command communiqué day after day reported Allied aerial violations of the neutrality of Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway.

Might this mean a plan to invade any or all of these countries which would use the alleged Allied violation of their neutrality as an excuse?

It might, but again there have been so many instances of similar preparation of reasons during the past seven months that they may or may not mean anything.

Some of the neutral representatives here fear that an invasion of the northern neutral countries for the purpose of obtaining better bases for carrying on a new air and submarine offensive against England is impending.

But there is an excellent reason for discounting such rumors. One thing plainly evident in Germany's conduct of the war is a greater appreciation of the importance of American neutrality than existed during the World War. It is fully believed here that America will never come into the war as long as it continues as it has so far.

Seek to Keep America Out

If Germany fought only a defensive war in the west and refrained from invasion of any of the surrounding small neutrals it is axiomatic that the conditions which might lead to American intervention would never arise. But if the contrary is true it is another matter.

Perhaps Germany could invade all of them and America still keep out. But that is not so certain. In such an event America might come in. To many astute German military strategists the danger of arousing America outweighs the advantages which might be gained by invading the small neutrals.

Of course others think that the war could be won so quickly by an "all out" offensive that the reaction of American opinion would never matter if the neutrals were invaded in the process.

Another factor working against a big offensive is the insistence of many officials in military quarters here that Germany has sufficient reserve to fight a successful defensive war until adequate sources of supplies from Russia, Scandinavia, and the Balkans are fully organized.

If the German high command believes this then it has a powerful reason for remaining on the defensive in the west. The question in the thought of the observers is whether the high command really does believe this.

Political Issues Remain

Involved in this last question there are these political issues yet unsettled:

Can Germany count on the continued friendship of Russia?

How long will Germany be able to induce the Balkans to sell their supplies without settlements of accounts in cash?

Will Italy be willing indefinitely to cover Germany's southern flank?

A defensive war would be safe only if these three questions were all settled in Germany's favor. If they are settled the other way then perhaps Germany has no alternative but to either accept a slow ultimate defeat or risk all on one grand offensive in the west.

While these considerations here cited provide no basis for concluding definitively whether there will or will not be a spring offensive they at least indicate how the thoughts of the best observers stand on the problem of whether an offensive might come tomorrow or be long deferred.

Shopping Basket Returns in Reich

By the Associated Press

Berlin

German housewives have brought out the old-fashioned shopping basket to help win the war.

An almost forgotten relic in most German households, the shopping basket has now become a treasured auxiliary to the Hausfraus because grocers and butchers are unable to deliver goods to the homes and —more important—because it saves wrapping paper and paper bags.

The basket enjoys the benediction of authorities who publicly have told German women to use it in shopping. It is pointed out that potatoes, for instance, can be dumped right into the basket, as can other vegetables, canned goods, standardized soap and other such commodities. Some stores have taken the hint of the Government and are now displaying signs asking shoppers to bring their old baskets with them.

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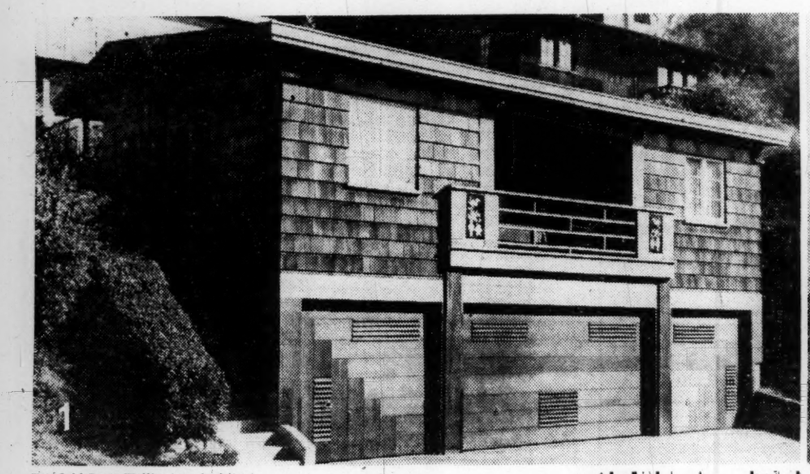
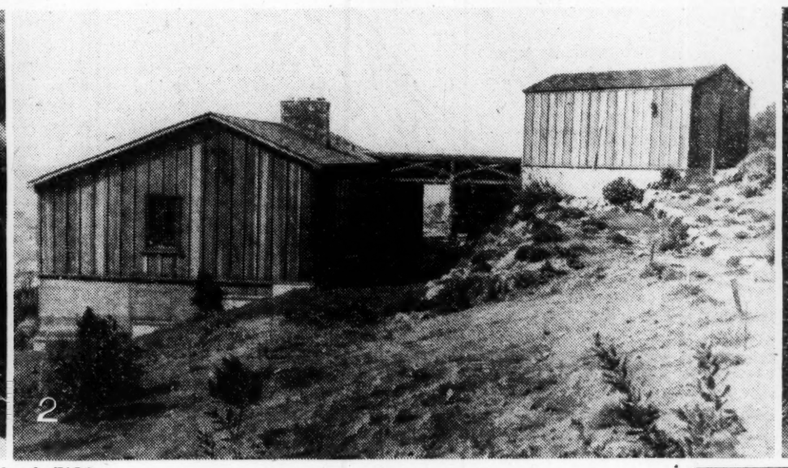
Decorative Arts
Antiques

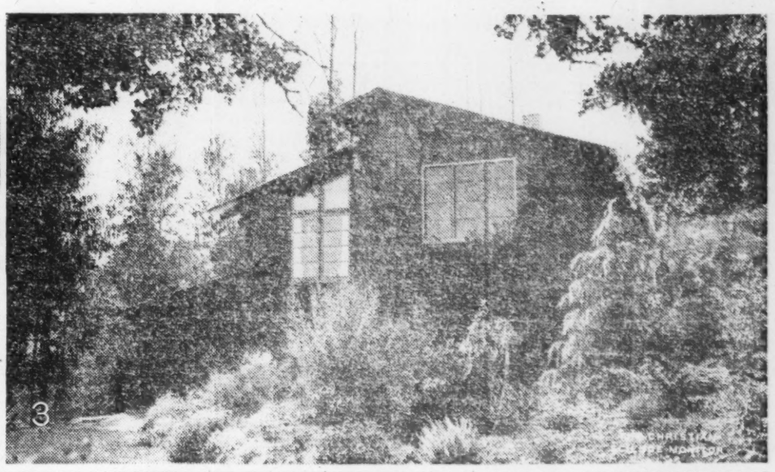
Hillside Houses of Wood—French Silver Exhibited

Home Planning
and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page







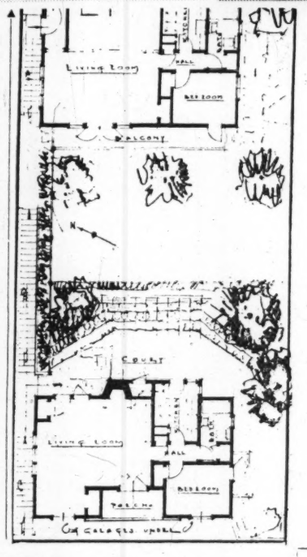
Winfield Scott Wellington, Architect

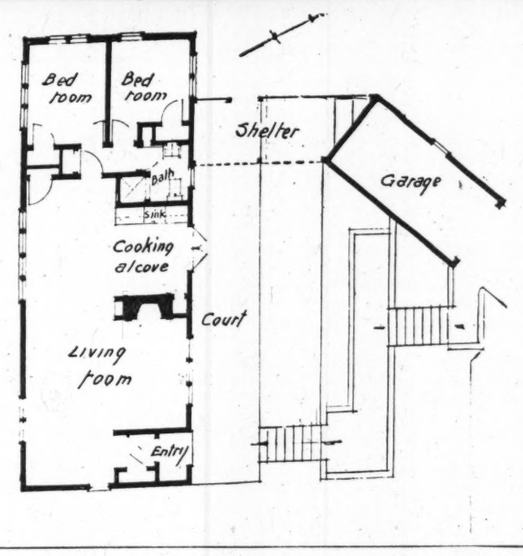
Adaptability to their sites, is a conspicuous feature of home architecture as practiced by the more progressive present-day designers, who are being required more often than in the past to plan homes for sites chosen for their outlooks, often on steep hillsides. Shown here are three solutions for such conditions, all the work of architect Winfield Scott Wellington of the University of California faculty.

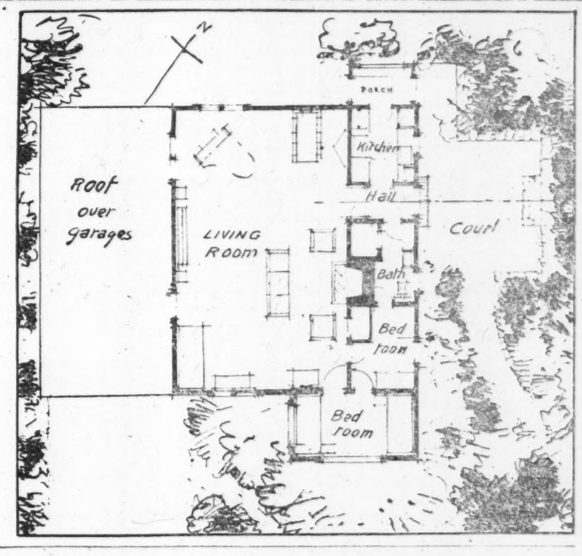
View No. 1, and the plan at left, below, show the lower of two houses built on a hillside lot about 50 ft. by 140, in Berkeley. Facing close on Tamalpais Road, the lower floor of this one-bedroom house serves as garage, possibly for this home and the two whose roofs are seen beyond it. The roof behind at extreme left belongs to the second and higher house. This is separated from the lower one by a garden about 40 by 50 feet. Steps to both are seen in plan and view.

While the garage was placed beneath living quarters in the first in No. 2 (center) it is outside and much higher, proof of Mr. Wellington's readiness and skill in adapting a plan to its site. High as the garage stands, it is about ten feet below the near-by highway; yet it becomes allied with the house by lines of the shelter which extends between them. The simplicity and openness of the plan are remarkable, while the cooking alcove, screened on one side by the wide chimney, may mildly shock traditional expectations.

No. 3 and the plan below it apply to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irving K. Frank, on a wooded hillside in Mill Valley, 45 minutes by motor from San Francisco. The large window is in one of the two bedrooms, and the smaller in the living-room dining room, which is 19 feet by 30. Outer walls are oiled redwood.







A Study of Small Hillside Houses

Kathrine Morrison
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

On the sound theory that one's home should harmonize with its natural environment, the house built of wood will always be in good taste throughout large areas in America. This is as true in California as in other states. Whatever other building materials may be used to satisfy the mood of changing fashion, the frame dwelling will always hold its own, because of its inherent rightness in a country setting.

Owing to long familiarity with wood, American architects have attained ease and grace in the manipulation of the material itself. They have also acquired great flexibility in its adaptations, ranging from rough hewn log cabin types, through classic Colonial, to the miscellaneous styles of the present day.

The houses pictured with this article stand midway between traditional and contemporary idioms, yet they are unmistakably the product of today. They are all the work of Winfield Scott Wellington, a member of the faculty at the University of California. Their outstanding characteristics are entire suitability to their sites, satisfactory plans fitting the living requirements of the occupants and individuality in expressing their basic material, wood.

These traits are convincingly illustrated in the two cottages constructed on a hillside in Berkeley. The owner, Mrs. Margaret Schevill, lives on an adjacent property. Some time ago it was thought desirable to make some profitable use of this strip of land. Instead of erecting a two-story building with accomodation for two families, the architect designed two cottages — one across the upper boundary of the lot and the other across the lower boundary. They share a common sloping garden.

The architecture is so similar that at first glance they appear to be twins. Both have walls of cedar shingles, low pitched roofs and balconies. But, although alike in these respects and in their frontage lengths, the houses are different in details and interior arrangements, as a study of the plans will reveal. Both have large living rooms with celotex-panelled walls and open raftered ceilings; the same type of kitchen and bathroom; each has a small paved patio at the back, but the upper cottage has a second bedroom and its balcony runs across the whole width of the front.

The façade of the lower cottage is especially arresting, with its recessed porch in the center and its three-door garage. The boards of these doors form a delightful pattern, pierced by louvered openings, an integral part of the design. They also serve the practical purpose of admitting air, in compliance with local regulations about ventilation.

The design of these doors has a distinct Oriental manner. This is further brought out by the railings of the balconies and by the treatment of the fence that separates the long flight of steps leading from one cottage to the other from the common garden. At intervals along this fence are posts topped by Chinese glazed terra cotta finials.

The cottage [picture No. 3] belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Frank in Mill Valley, across the Bay from San Francisco, was designed primarily for week-end and summer occupation, although the owners now spend most of their time there. The finest views are from one side, so a large window in the living room and another in the bedroom were placed to take full advantage of the outlook.

There are three other windows in the living room which, because of its considerable size (30 feet x 19), adapts itself easily to many usages. One end adjoining the kitchen is the dining area, the table set between two plaited Philippino screens. A large sofa stands opposite the fireplace and forms a pleasant center for fireside gatherings. There are ample couches for a comfortable hour of reading or for an overnight guest.

This house fits remarkably well into its woodland setting. The front door opens on to a patio paved in red brick, partially enclosed by a hillside rock-garden, giving it the effect of a cool, open air retreat. Outer walls are of redwood boards and battens of a soft reddish brown; the shingle roof stained a light grey; outer trim of blue-green paint. These colors blend delightfully with the surrounding eucalyptus, acacia and pine trees. It was possible in this case to combine the double garage with the house, thus forming an agreeable roof line.

With the house at El Cerrito across the Bay [picture No. 2] the problem was more complicated. The fall of the hill is extremely abrupt, so the garage had to be placed much higher than the house. The two are connected by a covered way, which acts as a windshield for the rock-garden and for the long, narrow, paved patio between the cottage and the garden.

In this house, built for Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Martin, the kitchen has been incorporated in the living room. Indeed, this room is definitely a place where all sorts of things happen. Along the side opening on to the patio is the kitchen, with built-in sink and cupboards. Opposite the sink stands the stove, against a brick wall which is the back of the fireplace chimney. The space between this fireplace and the little entrance, naturally becomes a cosy sitting place, with a couch for an overnight guest.

While one side of this room is thus built up into a series of useful units, the other side is a distinct contrast, with its open floor space, lighted by several windows which command magnificent views of the Bay. At the end of the living room are two bedrooms with windows looking in two directions, closets and a bathroom with a shower. The floors of the big room are oak, the ceiling (with open rafters and exposed sheathing) of Douglas fir, and the walls are panelled in waxed white pine.

The informal interior calls for furniture forms that express their purposes simply. So, with excellent taste the owners have assembled a collection of early American pieces, such as straight-backed hickory chairs, a painted comb-backed Windsor rocker, a fall-front desk with drawers underneath, a pine dining table that is a convertible seat, spool beds and couches. As finishing touches there are early local and marine prints, and unusual lighting fixtures of punched tin made by Mrs. Martin.

Articles On Antiques

There is an attractive diversity in the contents of April Antiques Magazine, the leading feature article by Lockwood Barr, sketching the career of William Faris, clockmaker of Annapolis between 1757 and 1804. Well documented and picturing two Faris time pieces owned by descendants, this man is revealed as also silversmith, portrait painter, cabinet maker, dentist —and several other appelations

Ethel Walton Everett writes with much knowledge of Miniature Furniture, but takes neither side in the question: Was this made for toys, or for salesmen's samples? The possibility of the little things being apprentices' "masterpieces" is not mentioned, though it has been one theory of some experts.

Although Queen's ware was originated by Wedgwood, Edna Donnell finds that Leeds and Castleford surely made it, also; and possibly others who did not mark their product. Louis Prang, the famous publisher of chromo-lithographs, is subject of Dr. Edward A. Rushford's contribution, in which Prang's wood engraving is considered. Other writers are Lawrence B. Romains on embroidery stamps, and John Ramsay on The Fort Pitt Glass Works.

"I Have a Book"

Two weeks ago, some extracts from a forthcoming book were printed in these columns, with a few of its illustrations. Now the little volume has appeared—"I Have A Book" by George W. Stewart and Eleanor Warren Stewart; published by George W. Stewart, New York, at fifty cents.

As readers of those extracts have learned, the authors assume there should be suitable provision for books in every room of the home—even the bath room—and supply sketches for simple ways this may be put into practice. More than thirty of them, they form an important supplement to the entertaining and stimulating text. For what home does not have its problem of book care?

Salt Glaze Ware of Staffordshire, the Picture Winning First Prize in "Antiques" Contest

A competition in which four prizes were offered for the most meritorious photographs of antiques, was announced some months ago by the magazine Antiques. Now the awards have been made, and four winners selected, from senders of 662 pictures submitted from 34 states and Canada.

First prize of $25 went to Roland Beers of Dallas, Texas, for the above group of salt-glaze Staffordshire pieces. This glaze was given to ware at a certain stage of the firing, by simply throwing common salt into the flaming kiln in which objects were packed. The process was generally used in England from around 1720 to the 1770's.

Presented to the Boston Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A charming little silver creampot wrought by the Rhode Island silversmith, Samuel Casey, has been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by the members of Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group. Within the raised foliate band on the body of the pot is a reversed cypher monogram, a rarity in New England silver. As far as has been discovered this creampot is the only example of Casey's use of either raised ornament or the claw and ball foot.

The Colonial silversmith, Samuel Casey, of Rhode Island, made this little pitcher, which has lately been acquired by Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

According to Mrs. Yves Henry Buhler, Assistant in Early American Silver at the Museum, New England silversmiths of the mid-eighteenth century seem to have had little interest in the English vogue for repousée ornament. Jacob Hurd, however, (Boston 1703-58) executed three creampots still extant with raised designs. One with a view of Fort Castle William, owned by the Garvan Collection at Yale, is now on exhibition at the Museum and offers an interesting comparison with the Casey piece.

Early French Silver Exhibited

By Dorothy Grafly
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Supplemented by a few pieces from other private collections, silver from the collection of Les Fils de Leon Helft, Paris, is now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in galleries devoted to an exhibition of three centuries of French painting and sculpture. Dating from the mid-1500's and counting as its earliest piece a gilt stag, produced in Frankfurt in 1560, the display touches Gothic design in candlesticks by A. Turpin (Paris, 1687), but soon flowers into lavish baroque.

Simpler seventeenth century pieces include a fine porringer with cut-card rim decoration, cast handles, and leaf motifs on the lid, the work of Renée Guyot of Angers in 1726. Various miniature pieces doubtless served as samples for itinerant silversmiths, and present exquisite work by François Joubert, Paris, 1769; Antoine Plot, 1756; Guillaume Egee, 1747. As the 1700's advanced, however, silver designs grew more and more ornate, and veered from earlier geometric or naturalistic motifs to the introduction of realistic groups cresting covers of dishes.

Bizarre Luxury of Nobility

This sumptuous trend reached its apogee in a soup tureen, created by E. P. Balzac in the Paris of 1757 for the Duc d'Orleans. Originally in the French Royal Court collection, the tureen boasts a cover sporting a realistic hunt scene. The ducal coat of arms is the only severely conventionalized design motif, the tureen itself having floral handles that curve gracefully through heavy stems to a root suggestion for foot.

Equally ornate is a covered dish, one of a pair, made for the Duc d'Orleans (ex Royal French Court collection) by Durand of Paris in 1745. Topping the cover is a realistic fox and a cock. Other elaborate flower basket motifs were cast and soldered on the body of the dish. The Duke must have possessed silver service second to none, as another piece from his collection, a double salt cellar, by Durand (1757) follows the same lavish design urge, with a nude infant, bedecked with a silver ribbon, seated between two covered shells, which constitute the utilitarian part of the design.

Not all the important pieces, however, were for home consumption. Many were created for the export trade. There are, for instance, several ordered by Catherine the Great for her favorite, Prince Orloff, and executed by the famous silversmith J. N. Roettiers in Paris about 1770. Among these are a pair of platters with covers less elaborate than those for the Duc d'Orleans, bearing pine cones for crests, and floral motifs. These platters were originally in the collection of the Court of Russia, as were a set of 12 plates, similarly commissioned.

A French Dandy's Toilet Set

Most intriguing, as a study in changing usage as well as in changing styles, is a toilet service shaped by Etienne Pollet in Paris in 1733 for the Duke of Cadaval, Lisbon. Decorated with his coat of arms, and restrained baroque ornamentation, this service met the needs of an age so different that many of the articles no longer grace a dressing table. The Duke required a ewer and basin, candlesticks, snuffers, two jewel boxes, three miscellaneous boxes, and what, to the present century, is the strangest of all, a box for roots to be chewed in lieu of tooth paste.

A somewhat similar service, of silver-gilt, was made in Strasburg in 1770 for the Prince of Hesse Cassel. The most ornate and least tasteful of all the services was a Napoleonic tea set ordered from Marc Jacquart, foremost Parisian silversmith, in 1795 for the Imperial Russian Court. A medley of design motifs is this amazing set. Blissfully ignoring period consistency, it unites Egyptian motifs with classical Greek figures, and completes the decoration with baroque swirls.

Among the finest of baroque pieces is a chocolate pot by Thomas Germain, produced in Paris, 1774, and a cruet, the work of his son Pierre, who carried on his tradition. All the pieces are in remarkable state of preservation, and can boast at least three marks, or "poincons" required by French law. The first is the maker's stamp, with initials or characterizing device next the "poincon de charge" applied before the piece was taken to the local tax-collector to be weighed; and last, the warden's mark, proving that the object had been submitted to the local silversmiths' guild, and that it conformed to standards and regulations.

Courtesy Philadelphia Museum of Art

An exhibition of French silverware is being held at Philadelphia Museum of Art, supplementing the current showing of French paintings and sculpture of three centuries. One of the objects in the display is this double salt, made by Durand, Paris, in 1757 for the Duc d'Orleans. It is typical of the decadent excess in ornament that pervaded all phases of art then and during the century preceding. The useful portions are the shells, with covers protecting the salt

New England Doorways

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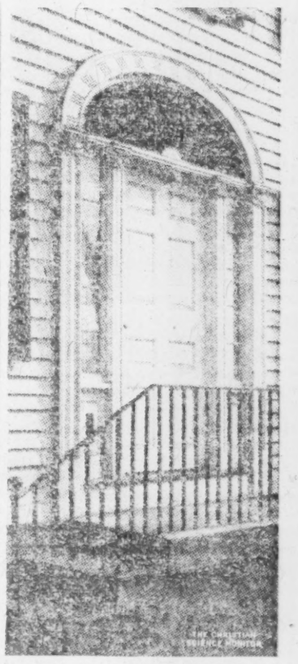
Taken from the foreword of Samuel Chamberlain's latest book of photographs, New England Doorways, published by Hastings House, New York, at $2, these sentences indicate this artist-architect's sensitive regard for the better old homes of these five states. The two hundred and more examples shown on these pages are the fruit of many years and unnumbered miles of motor travel throughout the region.

Affection for his subjects and discriminating appreciation for the talent and taste of their designers is revealed in the interpretative comments that go with each one. The arrangement of views is based on types of cornice forms—flat, flat pediment, to pediments rounded and broken, and porticoes of each type. The captions abound with mentions of notable points, and are sure to stimulate intelligent interest in old-time doorways wherever they may be seen.

A thin book, only six by eight inches, it would make a valuable pocket companion for a motor trip, quickening one's pleasure, and enlivening the attention to these common, endlessly varied and conspicuous architectural treasures.

C. G. B.



From "New England Doorways" © Samuel Chamberlain

A Providence, R. I., doorway having rounded pediment and decorative reeded pilasters with side-lights between them. The narrow stone steps have wrought iron railings, two uprights shortened for foot scrapers. From New England Doorways, by Samuel Chamberlain. Copyright.

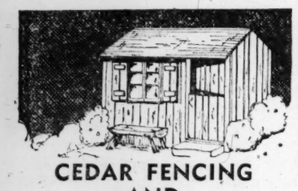
To Remove Old Putty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To soften putty around window glass for easy removal, use a large soldering iron such as tinners use, and heat it by means of a tinner's charcoal furnace, or by a gasoline torch which has an arrangement for holding the iron. When the iron is heated, draw it over the putty. In a moment the putty should be softened so it can easily be removed with a putty knife.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the heat may cause breakage of the glass. This is particularly important to remember when stained glass windows, difficult to replace, are in question.

Before the new putty is applied it is well to apply a coat of paint or shellac to the wood which will be covered by the putty. This is to prevent the porous wood from absorbing the oil from the putty, leaving it to dry out and fall away. Make sure the paint or the shellac is thoroughly dry before applying the new putty.



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British Aloof on Wang Puppet Rule

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—Establishment of the Japan-controlled Wang Ching-wei regime in China, even though graced with the dignity of a full-fledged Ambassador from Tokyo, finds informed British opinion in line with America in regarding the new Nanking Government as merely another "puppet" which cannot in any way be recognized in place of the National Government at Chungking.

The British with a whole-time war on their hands do not feel that they can afford luxuries such as the March 31 statement by Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State in which he warned Japan against its present course in China. However, there is no doubt that Mr. Hull's sentiments are generally shared here. It is emphasized in this connection that the recent conciliatory speech in Tokyo of the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, which has aroused misgivings in some quarters as to possible impending changes in British policy was not meant to be a political utterance. A suggestion that such changes are imminent is strongly denied in authoritative quarters.

Three Major Policies

There is abundant evidence that the British Government has not the slightest intention of departing from its present three-pronged policy.

This remains:

1. Continued recognition of the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, at Chungking, as the legal government of China.
2. Doing business with the local Japanese puppet governments when necessary, but keeping this intercourse on a purely practical basis without any hint of recognition.
3. The ironing out of any difficulties with Tokyo so as not to add complications to an already thorny situation. This is possible without departing from the basic principle of recognizing the sovereignty of the Chinese National Government over the whole of Chinese national territory.

Aware of Breakers Ahead

Maintenance of such a thesis, however, should not be taken to mean that the British authorities do not see breakers ahead arising from latest attempt to perpetuate Japan's grip on China.

As viewed here, establishment of the Wang Ching-wei administration is the last supreme effort of the Japanese to rivet chains on China by political means when their grandiose military plans to dominate the whole country have definitely failed.

It is expected therefore, that there will now be a determined effort to force foreign governments to "play ball" with Mr. Wang, either by offering them tempting economic prizes or threatening them with further inroads on their economic interests, or both.

Already the question of the concessions is seen looming on the horizon. Supposing Mr. Wang were to demand their surrender what should—or rather could—Britain do? And if he did, what would be the effect on China as a whole?

The remote possibility that such policy woul bring him a considerable measure of sympathy, even among elements in China which have denounced him as traitor, cannot be ignored. This would seriously complicate the whole Chinese situation.

Role of Broker Seen

The main object of setting up the Wang regime, however, is considered here to be an early liquidation of the Chinese "incident" by acting as a broker between Chungking and Tokyo.

Here the prospects of success seem remote at present.

But the situation is regarded as in a state of flux, especially as Japan's war weariness is now apparent to all. Though the terms under which Mr. Wang has accepted office give Japan in effect power to dominate his regime at will, it is expected that he will be offered measures of real independence in the hope of enabling him to win adherents from General Chiang.

The Japanese have already withdrawn several divisions from South China and doubtless hope to withdraw more in the course of the next few months. This will no doubt be hailed as a great victory for Mr. Wang's policy of conciliation.

It remains to be seen what effect such moves, and others which will doubtless be made in the political sphere, will have on the general situation in China. Will they gradually undermine the unity of Chung-king? Or will they promote it? Nobody knows.

London Keeping Close Watch

Thus it is that authoritative circles here are watching the new experiment with somewhat apprehensive interest, but with little confidence. Governmental policy remains unchanged. But it is admittedly a hand-to-mouth policy which has no long-term objective beyond maintaining recognition of the Chungking Administration and helping it whenever possible, in accordance with the spirit and letter of League resolutions.

In matters of detail, British policy is frankly opportunist. It is seeking practical solution of such questions as Tientsin silver and the blockade of the British Concession at Tientsin on a give-and-take basis—with an eye at the same time to building up a favorable atmosphere for prosecuting the war against Germany, which involves among other things controlling the sea routes to Vladivostok at points uncomfortably close to Japanese territorial waters.

The growing necessity of stopping leaks in the blockade of Germany even in this distant part of the world has to be taken into account in explanation of the caution which is characterizing British policy in the Far East at the present moment.

Wang Backers Count On Italy and Spain

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, April 2

The Japanese Foreign Office said in a statement today that there was "reason to expect" that Italy and Spain would be the first two nations formally to recognize the Nanking regime of Wang Ching-wei, Japanese-supported Government in Central China.

The statement indicated Italy and Spain had given informal assurances to that effect.

The United States, through Secretary of State Hull, has plainly indicated it is not extending recognition to Mr. Wang, and still looks upon Chiang Kai-shek's Government at Chungking as the true Government of the Chinese people.

Famine in Hopei

PEIPING, April 2 (AP)—Reports from foreign missionaries and reliable Chinese sources in the interior of the North China Province of Hopei tell of a struggle by 5,000,000 peasants to survive famine conditions resulting from floods last August and September.

Inhabitants of 12,000 villages in 82 of Hopei's 140 counties are said to be reduced to eating bark, swamp grass, and porridges made of weeds and cotton husks.

Not only were late crops in most of the regions ruined last summer, but flood waters still cover some areas, precluding any yield this year, and normal reserve stocks are exhausted in many places.

Some districts are likely to be flooded again this summer since no work has been done on dikes because of military and political uncertainties.

Loyal to Chiang

MANILA, April 2 (AP)—Consul General C. Kuangson Young, as spokesman for 120,000 Chinese residents of the Philippine Islands, today cabled a pledge of loyalty to Chiang Kai-shek's Government at Chungking.

The Consul General and other prominent Chinese stigmatized Wang Ching-wei and his associates in the new Japanese-approved regime at Nanking "rebels" and "traitors" and said they "should be treated as such by all Chinese."

Rumania Plans Farm Army As Help to Reich

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 2 (AP)—The Rumanian Government announced today that it would draft 4,000,000 young Rumanians to form an agricultural army in an attempt to keep 1940 production normal and to meet export demands—especially from Germany.

Germany had proposed that Rumania demobilize 500,000 of the 1,600,000 men it has under arms and put them to work raising grain for Germany.

The Government announced that the plan adopted provides for release of many students from school for a two-week period. It was drawn up at a meeting of the chiefs of the Rumanian Youth Movement and the Ministers of Agriculture and education.

The German proposal had become a pivotal point in German-Rumanian economic talks.

As an inducement, Germany has offered to send 6,000 agricultural experts to Rumania to speed production of cereals, it is learned on high authority.

Rumanians argued that relaxation of defense is not safe. The conflict of opinion has arisen since the arrival two weeks ago of Germany's ace economic negotiator, Dr. Karl Clodius, assigned to stimulate Rumania's lagging deliveries of oil and grain to the Reich.

Unless hundreds of thousands of peasant soldiers are returned to their fields, the Germans said, Rumanian agriculture will be unable to make up for the postponement of last fall's ploughing, due to mobilization, and the adverse effects of a hard winter, late spring, and widespread floods.

Unless steps are taken to restore agricultural production the Germans fear that the possibility of any cereal exports to Germany will vanish.

Nazi Scuttling Reported As Allied Ship Losses Drop

COPENHAGEN, April 2 (AP)—The Government announced tonight that the Danish Minister in London "will be instructed to take up with the British Government" the sinking by a British submarine of the German steamer Edmund Hugo Stinnes March 24 off the Danish Coast. A Foreign Office communiqué indicated the German ship was sunk in Danish territorial waters, only a mile and a half from the coast.

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today that the German freighter Mimi Horn, out of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, had been intercepted in "northern waters" by British men-of-war and then fired and scuttled by her own crew.

The Admiralty announcement said the sinking brought to 303,946 tons Germany's merchant ship losses by capture and sinking. The Mimi Horn, whose port of registry was Hamburg, was a 4,007-ton vessel.

Losses to Allied and neutral shipping for the week ending March 31 midnight, meanwhile, were repored at 13,901 tons, the fourth lowest weekly figure since the start of the war and the lowest since the first week of 1940.

An informed source laid the decrease in Allied and neutral shipping losses to the work of British minesweepers and to the fact that German submarines "think it unwise to attack convoys."

Submarine Sunk

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Sinking of a German U-boat, which had been located by a new "hush hush" device, was made public by the Ministry of Information today.

The U-boat had torpedoed a neutral ship in convoy "some weeks ago," according to the account.

Three British destroyers, a French destroyer, and a British flying boat dropped depth charges and bombs, forcing the submarine to the surface, it was said, and there it surrendered, fatally damaged.

All of the submarine crew were picked up, according to the British, except the commander, who remained aboard his craft. The submarine then sank.

An escort vessel sighted the periscope and dropped depth charges. Later the submarine was sighted two miles away. Escort vessels opened fire and a flying boat dropped a bomb.

Crewmen of the British tanker El Ciervo reported in Halifax, Nova Scotia, that they believed they had sunk a German submarine in a fight March 4 off Trinidad.

The gunner said the submarine disappeared after he had fired 16 shots and that there had been no further reports of undersea craft in that area.

[DNB, official German news agency, denied reports that a German submarine had been sunk near Trinidad in the West Indies by the armed British tanker El Ciervo.]

Squeals Herald Spring As Street Market Opens

LITTLE FALLS, Minn. (AP)—The squealing of little pigs, not the song of the robins, heralds the arrival of spring in Little Falls.

Spring Care of the Lawn

A beautiful, velvety green lawn all season long is a matter that depends on care and feeding.

After the lawn has been raked and cleaned, the next spring task is to roll it. There is some controversy over this point, but in regions where there has been alternate winter freezing and thawing rolling does help. As the frost works out in the spring, the lawn is left in little hummocks. The crowns of many grass clumps are lifted so that air and sun can reach the roots. Rolling firms this down and means better growth.

After spring growth has started, —say, along in May, after a rain, it is a good policy to roll a second time. This insures that all the feeding roots will have soil around them.

Midsummer Is Hardest

The purpose of spring care is to help maintain a sod that will keep the grass growing in the heat of late summer. July and August are the two hardest months. Most lawns look well in the spring, but gardeners ought to remember that actually our lawns are simply miniature hay fields! Nature intended the grasses to grow in the spring, ripen seed in early summer, and then to turn brown as the natural growing season ended.

The second point of the spring program is concerned with feeding. The usual advice is to feed the grass with a general fertilizer, such as 4-8-4 or 5-8-7, referring respectively to the chemicals nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash. One pound to 40 square feet of area is well worth the cost. For a lawn 40 by 20 feet this would require 20 pounds. But in addition, bone meal should be used at the same rate. This has more than chemical content; it contains organic matter which will furnish humas. We need to add organic matter systematically to maintain the general condition of the soil itself. This is as true for the flower and vegetable plots as for the lawn.

Method of Reseeding

Sometimes there are spots which need reseeding. Perhaps cinders or gravel are too close to the surface. The best treatment is to dig up these small areas to a depth of eight inches and fill in with good garden loam, and then reseed. This should be done early in the spring. After seeding, firm the soil with the flat blade of a hoe, or place a board on it and stand on it a minute or twofl. Water thoroughly and then sift a quarter inch of soil over the area.

Experiments indicate that a covering of finely pulverized peat moss is helpful (late June in zones 3 and 4). The essential point is to make sure that the moss is so finely pulverized that it will work down around the plant crowns. This additional mulching helps to protect roots from the hot sun of midsummer. One can buy the finely pulverized type of peat moss. If you happen to have the coarser type, make a screen of half-inch mesh and rub it through this.

In mowing, it is better to mow more frequently and, except for creeping bent, not clip closer than 1½ inches. Mow often enough so that ½ to ¾ inches is all that is cut, then let the clippings remain to form a mulch.

When it comes time to use the hose, beware of the word "SPRINKLE." Lawns should be watered, not sprinkled. The moisture should go down to a depth of 7 to 8 inches. If the top two inches only are moistened, it merely encourages the mass of feeding roots to stay near the furface.

The secrets of a beautiful lawn are few: roll, fertilize generously, mulch, and cut frequently. A little effort in the spring is the best insurance for a green, vigorous growth throughout the season.

H. S. P.

A regular Tuesday feature

Merchants Ask Insurance Cut

LONDON (AP)—Merchants in this nation of tradesmen, burdened by war taxes and retarded business conditions, want the Government to suspend compulsory war risk insurance so long as air raids do not materialize.

The insurance plan had its origin in complaints by businessmen and industrialists that regular insurance companies would not protect them against air raid damages. So the Government began insuring the businessmen. Every tradesman with a stock valued above £1,000 is required to participate. If his stock is worth £1,000 or less, participation is optional. In expectation of heavy claims, the Government assessed a rate of one-half of 1 per cent a month. For a £10,000 stock, the monthly rate was £50.

As the Government's insurance fund grew, and no claims were entered for substantial benefit payments, the rate was reduced twice. It now is one-fourth of 1 per cent a month, a rate that is scheduled to remain until June 2 at least. Now merchants are saying they should not be required to pay until raids start causing damage, since premiums are accumulating in the national Treasury at a rapid rate.

Lord Dudley Gordon, President-Elect of the Federation of British Industries, asked recently that premium accumulation be limited; he said it was a disguised taxation and caused price increases. However, the President of the Board of Trade, sir Andrew Rae Duncan, told the House of Commons on March 5 that the rates would remain unchanged because of "the increased risk of serious air raids" during the spring.

About 100 regular insurance companies are agents for the Government program. February estimates said there was about £16,000,000 in the insurance fund and that only £5,000 had been paid out in benefits. Only exemptions from the plan are such things as raw iron and steel, stone and quarry products, agricultural products, radium, because it can be guarded in bomb-proof vaults, and some jewelry. The latter is exempted either because it is indestructible or because it is currently unsalable and insurance would work hardship on dealers.

The insurance covers not only city stores, but cargoes in coastwise ships and coastal business that might be damaged by mines.

Other shipping is covered by a separate insurance plan arranged by shippers on a co-operative basis.

Householders are not included in the air raid insurance and usually obtain such protection from mutual organizations operating under Government supervision.

Dealers figure insurance premiums on the average weekly or monthly size of their stock. The rate is unvarying—a rural shopkeeper 50 miles from any military objective pays the same as the man doing business next door to a munitions factory.

Rates Reduced

MONTREAL, April 2 (CP)—A reduction in war risk rates on neutral shipping from the Atlantic seaboard to certain trans-Pacific ports by way of the Panama Canal is announced by the Canadian War Risk Committee, representing private insurance companies here.

The new rates, cut from one-half of 1 per cent to three-eighths of 1 per cent, go into effect immediately and will apply to shipping to Australia, India and the Far East not north of Shanghai but including Japan.

Rockefeller Estate Acceptance Voted

TRENTON, N. J., April 2 (AP)—A bill authorizing the Ocean County Board of Freeholders to accept the 400-acre estate of John D. Rockefeller in Lakewood was passed last night by the New Jersey Legislature. The measure now goes to Governor Moore.

The estate includes a $75,000 home and a nine-hole golf course. It was reported the Ocean Freeholders were considering using the estate as a County sanatorium or institution.

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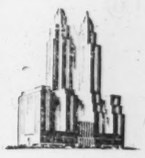

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Christian Science Lecture by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Revelation of Truth Triumphant," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The Bible has given us a most noteworthy prayer in these words of the Psalmist: "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."

This prayer, always in her heart, was fulfilled for Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She, indeed, beheld wondrous things out of God's law and gave them to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The wondrous things which we may behold out of God's law are the spiritual realities or scientific facts of being. Truly to behold or apprehend these spiritual realities is to experience salvation. To apprehend the scientific fact that God is Mind, pure Mind untouched by taint of matter or evil; and that man and the universe is this Mind's expression of itself in perfect, spiritual ideas, is to be saved from the evils and struggles that arise from the false concept of God and His creation as a mixture of Spirit and matter, good and evil.

Understanding these scientific facts as revealed in Christian Science, lifts our lives into liberty, health, activity, and sufficiency of all good—into immortality. This understanding lifts our universe into the reality of one divine government, into the unity of brotherly love and ineffaceable peace.

The lecturer, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, will tell us of the triumphant power of this spiritual understanding in our daily living. As we listen, may this desire be fulfilled for each one of us in answered prayer: "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."

The Mother Church extends to you a most hearty welcome, and it is my pleasure to introduce to you John Randall Dunn of Boston, Massachusetts.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Do we not see on all sides evidences of the fact that human beings are ever striving to triumph over limitation, bondage, needless drudgery, unhappiness, and, last but not least, mental and physical disease? From the dawn of human history to this year of grace, we can trace the yearnings of mankind for deliverance from material discord, and the progress made toward such deliverance. Possibly the most notable contribution to the material betterment of the human family has come through the numerous inventions which have happily replaced many of the hardships and much of the hand-to-mouth existence of our forefathers. In fact, these days, as one seems to annihilate time and space in his motorcar, streamlined train, or airplane, as he snatches from the air through the wizardry of radio a message from the uttermost parts of the globe, heats his home by the turning of an electric switch, or produces a tasty and nourishing meal from a tin, he may be inclined to cast a pitying eye on the men and women of yesteryears to whom existence was just one long struggle. There may be such satisfaction with the purely material aspects of modern life and achievement, that, like Alexander the Great, he sighs for new worlds to conquer.

A Serious Question

Now while there should be unbounded gratitude for and appreciation of these marvelous latter-day human inventions and material achievements, it might be well for one to pause and put a serious question to himself: Has mankind made equally great strides in the subjugation of fear, heartache, unhappiness, intemperance with its train of evils, greed, hate, lack, and all the et ceteras of mortal discord and dis-ease? The great Teacher of Nazareth centuries ago put the question in these words: "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"—his spiritual sense? Will the possession of a great bank account heal a heart ache? Can one in an airplane flee from the torments of a guilty conscience? Can a house aglow with the wonder of electricity insure a mental home filled with the consciousness of health and harmony? After all, then, is not the overcoming of sin, hate, and fear, limitation, greed, and disease the most vital problem facing humanity today?

Can Materialism Heal Materialism?

Modern medicine and surgery, aver their exponents, are constantly combating and attempting to master the various physical ills of mortals. Psychology, psychoanalysis, etc., are delving into the mental realm, and are striving to cope with the various behaviorisms and so-called fixations of the carnal mind. But is not the effort of materialism to heal materialism with materialism, quite like the familiar picture of the man attempting to lift himself by his own bootstraps? Sacred history records that Moses and Aaron, through faith and spiritual understanding, wrought many marvels in the sight of Pharaoh, and straightway the magicians of Egypt apparently duplicated their works by their mesmeric efforts. Finally, when Aaron cast down his rod and it became a serpent, and the magicians apparently did likewise with their rods, we read that Aaron's rod swallowed up the other rods. Here in the graphic word-imagery of the Old Testament is a pertinent prophecy of the ultimate swallowing up of all merely material methods and conceptions in an understanding of a power and Principle beyond and above matter.

How Did Christ Jesus Heal?

Now the Man of Nazareth did his wonderful healing work and so-called miracles through no reliance whatsoever on material means and methods. Apparently he understood a power, a Principle, which varied not, which was wholly spiritual or apart from matter. He referred to this power, this Principle, as his Father who was in heaven—in other words, who was not material or visible to human eyes. From his statements and the various inferences of Holy Writ it can safely be concluded that this Father or Principle is first of all wholly good, is perfect, changeless Love, is the very essence of Life itself, and is infinitely intelligent, lawful, and law-creating. Turning to and relying upon this changeless good, spiritual law, Christ Jesus met and mastered every known problem which arises in human experience. Never has the world witnessed such healing. Why, it may be asked, in the face of this indisputable fact, has not mankind turned to Jesus' method all these centuries, and striven to approximate his extraordinary cures of sickness? The answer is probably twofold: first it is averred that the Master was a miracle worker, and second, that his mighty works were confined to the age in which he appeared.

Greatest Discovery in Realm of Religion

Without fear of successful contradiction, I wish to make a seemingly bold statement: The most important unfoldment or discovery in the realm of religion since the days of the Nazarene has come to humanity in this age, and it has come from the pen of a Christian woman. Simply, but fearlessly, she takes issue with the centuries-old conception of the Master as a wonder worker, and reveals him as one who understood and demonstrated a perfect law and Principle of being. Calmly and unafraid, she turns her face from commonly accepted belief and dogma about Christ Jesus, and accepts him at his own appraisal—not as God, but as the Son of God, the Saviour, deliverer, and light of men, whose mission was to demonstrate how spiritual understanding and reliance upon divine Principle enables mankind now and forever to triumph over the flesh and every mortal discord. His Father in heaven is our Father; his ability to prove man's oneness with this spiritual power belongs to every believing heart in our day. Instantly the Master becomes a tender, understanding Elder Brother and Friend, a Teacher whose precepts, when followed, enable his students to solve problems of sin, sickness, lack, and the like, as did he. Without doubt, Mary Baker Eddy's revelation of the truth about Christ Jesus and his mission is the most necessary, the most vital and glorious message humanity has received, since the first or second century of the Christian era.

The Discoverer and Founder Of Christian Science

This revelation did not come to Mrs. Eddy in a flash of apocalyptic glory. Through all her human experience, a deep spiritual-mindedness was evident. She has written (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 31): "From my very childhood I was impelled, by a hunger and thirst after divine things,—a desire for something higher and better than matter, and apart from it,—to seek diligently for the knowledge of God as the one great and ever-present relief from human woe. The first spontaneous motion of Truth and Love, acting through Christian Science on my roused consciousness, banished at once and forever the fundamental error of faith in things material." Not only did she find that the spiritualization of her thinking wrought a physical cure in her own experience, but shortly thereafter this uplifted consciousness was evidenced in extraordinary healing work for others.

Mrs. Eddy's Great Work

It is not to be wondered at that this exhibition of spiritual power aroused the so-called "seven thunders" of evil. It did it in Jesus' day. When the skeptics and the materially-minded were confronted with some undeniable cure wrought by the Master, they dismissed it with the smug statement that undoubtedly Jesus healed by Beelzebub; in other words, the mighty work was probably the result of some mesmeric or magical operation of thought. The same vain objections were raised when Mrs. Eddy began her great work of healing and teaching. The critics charged that her spiritual system originated with a mesmerist or magnetic healer—as if Christ's Christianity, the opposite of mesmerism or suggestion, could originate in the carnal mind! To be sure, Mrs. Eddy once had an experience with a drugless or mesmeric healer, but her Christian students and followers know that this "pearl of great price"—Christian Science—came from God, and not from mortal man. At every step was this rare Christian woman assailed, maligned, misrepresented; but like her great Way-shower, she went her brave, lone, loving way, meekly telling her students to follow her "only so far as she [followed] Christ" (Message to The Mother Church of 1901, p. 34). She once wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 11), "I would enjoy taking by the hand all who love me not, and saying to them, 'I love *you*, and would not knowingly harm you.'" Here we have the secret of Mrs. Eddy's wonderful life and work; here the reason that she was enabled to walk with us until her ninetieth year, and see established on a firm foundation the great healing Christian Science movement. Generations yet unborn will acclaim her great service to the human family, for she it was who rescued the vitalizing, healing message of Christ Jesus from the cobwebs of intellectual and dogmatic Christianity, and has made it practical and understandable for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

Healing Through Study of the Textbook

It would be difficult indeed to overstate the immense good that Science and Health, "the voice of Truth to this age" (p. 456), is bringing to mankind. Again and again sickness disappears and the answer to a problem appears when one opens its God-inspired pages. The last hundred pages are given over to statements of men and women who have been brought out of practically all forms of human bondage, simply through their own reading and study of the book, without other treatment. One may read here of the healing of rheumatism, hernia, spinal trouble, cataracts, astigmatism, fibroid tumor, valvular heart disease, cancer, and consumption; depraved appetites have been overcome; deaf ears have been unstopped, et cetera. When Jesus sent a message to John the Baptist about his healing work, he thus effectively answered John's inquiry: "Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?" Surely the righteous fruitage of Science and Health confirms the conviction of multitudes of Christian people that this precious volume has brought to humanity the Comforter promised by Jesus. Mrs. Eddy herself felt very definitely that the textbook was not the product of her own human intellect. She once wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 114): "It was not myself, but the divine power of Truth and Love, infinitely above me, which dictated 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'" Then she adds humbly, "I have been learning the higher meaning of this book since writing it."

Does God Send Sickness?

In the first chapter of the textbook, thought is led to some very searching questions about true prayer. We read (p. 2), "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it." Then on the same page occur these significant statements: "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is intelligence. Can we inform the infinite Mind of anything He does not already comprehend? Do we expect to change perfection?"

In the effort, therefore, to bring one's thought into harmony with divine Love and good, one needs to realize, first of all, that the sickness or discord he would overcome, is not the product of a loving God. A young Christian Scientist was being taken to task by his grandmother, a stanch orthodox Christian of the old school, because he refused to believe that God was responsible for the ills of the flesh. "I *know* God sends sickness to me," said the grandmother; "for I should be a very spoiled child without my Father's correction." "When God sends you the sickness, what do you do?" inquired the grandson. "I call a doctor," was the prompt reply, "and ask him to give me some of the medicines which God has prepared for our use." "But, grandmother," persisted the other, "if God sends you sickness to punish or correct you, how dare you call a doctor to undo God's work?" The venerable lady was silent a moment. "Well," she said quietly, "we won't discuss it any further!" Now the Christian Scientist, realizing that discord of every name and nature cannot be the outcome of a Cause infinitely harmonious, immediately brands such discord as illegitimate, unreal, and sees it as the product of fear and ignorance. Thus he is bringing his thinking into accord with his divine Principle; and through mighty affirmation and realization of the truth of being, his prayer heals the sick.

Healing Prayer Both Petition and Affirmation

The question may be asked, "Then is the Scientist's prayer one of affirmation only?" If we pattern our prayers after the perfect model given us by the Master, we must see that true Christian prayer must be both petition and affirmation. In the spiritual interpretation given in the textbook of the Lord's Prayer we find a petitioning for grace, understanding, love, and strength to resist temptation, and then a glorious affirmation of God's omnipotence and omnipresence. Mrs. Eddy, in these few inspirational words, graphically describes the healing prayer of Christian Science: "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness" (Science and Health, p. 15). The alert student of Science, therefore, will be found praying for light and love and spiritual understanding, and denying in his thinking any lurking sense of hate, or resentment, or self-will, before addressing the thought of his patient. Christ Jesus warned his followers against the error of bringing a gift to the altar, whilst one harbored an unloving sense towards a brother; and Mrs. Eddy writes, pertinently (Science and Health, p. 448), "Fettered by sin yourself, it is difficult to free another from the fetters of disease." So the healing prayer must begin with a fervent desire, a longing on the part of the Scientist, for more love, for honesty, clean hands, and selflessness. Striving to clean up his own mental windowpane, his consciousness thus becomes what the textbook calls "a better transparency for Truth" (p. 295). One needs always to remember that this system is Christian Science, and only the man or woman consistently striving to Christianize his thinking can hope to demonstrate its healing power.

The Christian Scientist's Affirmations

What does the Christian Scientist affirm in his healing prayer? In Science and Health (p. 275) we read, "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." Man is the expression, the manifestation, the reflection of this infinitely good and loving intelligence. Affirming these glorious truths about God and man, the Scientist strives to gain that "correct view of man" which, the textbook states, heals the sick (Science and Health, p. 477). He realizes that that which material sense testimony calls man is no more God's conception of His child than the grotesque mask of a clown is the correct likeness of the man behind it. Man is more than flesh and bones and material organs. The prophet Isaiah says, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils." In other words, Look away from this material, weak, sick, and sinful sense of man, and find the man of God's creating, who is Love expressed, and good expressed, and the very expression of harmonious, painless, joyous Mind. Have you never said of a friend who has just done some intelligent thing: "What wisdom he manifested! What an expression of intelligence he is!" At that moment man, God's man, was appearing; yet in connection with this manifestation of intelligence you probably did not think of a material body or a human being. Have not we all heard some such statement as this, when someone has rendered a loving, unselfed bit of service, "What an expression of Love was that!" What is this but man, the real man, appearing? The Scientist therefore affirms that man, the expression of Love, cannot be afraid; the expression of Truth is not diseased; the expression of harmonious spiritual consciousness, or Soul, is not in pain, nor the victim of appetite. God's man is whole now, the perfect expression of harmonious, painless being, governed and sustained by the law of his divine Principle, Love. And the Christian Scientist, thus communing with and declaring the truth about God and His son, again and again sees that which is termed healing take place.

Spiritual Healing Versus Mental Suggestion

Here may arise a question as to the difference between a Christian Science treatment and the methods of suggestion and hypnotism. "Are they not similar?" someone may ask. Is not the well-known and oft-repeated Coué suggestion, "Every day and in every way I am getting better and better," really a Christian Science treatment? Most emphatically not! To illustrate: Could you imagine a teacher in school "suggesting" to his pupils that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points? Would he hypnotize the class into believing this truth, or get them to repeat the formula, that every day and in every way a straight line is becoming the shortest distance between two points? Simply and directly does the teacher teach the demonstrable truth, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. There is no suggestion or mental manipulation about it. Now the scientifically Christian man or woman does not set out to heal a sick man. His task is to reveal the real man, made in God's image, who is not sick, discordant, or sinful. The material would-be healer starts from the premise that the picture before him of a sick or sinful man is real and true, but he will change this picture by a suggestion of health. And the last state of his patient may be worse than the first, for thought has just been tampered with by the carnal mind, and not regenerated, refreshed, and purified by health-giving, spiritual truth. The Christian Scientist, therefore, while a healer, could also be described as a revealer. His is the joyous task of revealing to suffering humanity the truth about God and His harmonious universe, and thus annulling the multitudinous suggestions of the carnal mind, which ultimate in sin, pain, and wretchedness.

The Overcoming of Fear

One of the primary and outstanding effects of a Christian Science treatment is the nullifying of fear. At the time of the widespread influenza epidemic some years ago, a prominent physician said, as quoted in a newspaper, "I only wish all our people had the remedy for fear which obviously our Christian Science friends have!" Had Mrs. Eddy given the human family nothing else but this wonderful paragraph in the Christian Science textbook dealing with the overcoming of fear, she would immeasurably have blessed the race. She writes (Science and Health, p. 411): "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients. Silently reassure them as to their exemption from disease and danger. Watch the result of this simple rule of Christian Science, and you will find that it alleviates the symptoms of every disease. If you succeed in wholly removing the fear, your patient is healed. The great fact that God lovingly governs all, never punishing aught but sin, is your standpoint, from which to advance and destroy the human fear of sickness." Would it not seem that the suggestion of fear comes at mortals from every angle? Human beings are literally immersed in such suggestion. They are afraid of birth, and terrified at death. They are afraid to eat, and not to eat. They fear the loss of flesh, and the taking on of flesh. If they have wealth, they fear its loss; poverty, they fear its continuance and dire effects. Fear, fear, fear. And what does it mean? simply this: The man or woman who opens the door of his thinking to the suggestion of fear, at that moment is forgetting God and His harmonious, indestructible image. Be ready for this aggressive suggestion whenever or wherever it would rear its unlovely head. Recognize it as not a valid idea or thought proceeding from the Father-Mother Mind, but mortal-mind suggestion, which, to use Jesus' words, is a "liar, and the father of it.' So, as long as God, Truth, is not telling you that you are afraid, you recognize the argument of fear as not your real thought, but only mortal mind talking about itself. Says the Scripture, "There were they in great fear, where no fear was"! Truly may we thank God that

"There's nothing to fear
Since God is here."

Fear is darkness, ignorance, which flees before the sunshine of Truth.

The Handling of Aggressive Suggestion

The inspired Leader of the Christian Science movement saw the need of alertness in the matter of handling and therefore annulling mortal-mind suggestion, when she was led to include in the Manual of The Mother Church this far-reaching By-Law: "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to defend himself daily against aggressive mental suggestion" (Art. VIII, Sect. 6). What a joyous thing is this defense to the working student! If one has some clothing of which he is particularly fond, or which is especially attractive, is it not a pleasure to array oneself in it? Should not the Scientist, therefore, rejoice in the privilege of putting on daily the shining armor of spiritual understanding, of realization of the reality, the omniaction and omnipresence of good and the utter unreality of the suggestion of evil? Against the armor, or righteous, loving thought, the shafts of aggressive suggestion are as impotent as hailstones against a mighty fortress.

Protection Afforded By Church Membership

As the Scientist is obedient to the By-Laws of The Mother Church in praying daily for himself and all mankind; as he defends himself and his brotherman against aggressive suggestion, in that degree is he becoming a "lively stone" in the great "structure of Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 583), which is the only true Church. Occasionally one hears a person calling himself a Christian Scientist state that he is deferring church membership because his understanding of the truth is not great. For this very reason he needs the inspiration, protection, and wholesome discipline to be found only in Mother Church and branch church membership. Was there ever a time when business men and women more needed an understanding of the true Church wherewith to defend themselves against the thousand and one suggestions which beset their paths today?

The Suggestion Of Depression

First there is the well-nigh universal suggestion that we are in, or emerging from, a world-wide depression, stagnation, unemployment, and lack. Here someone may intervene and say, "But this is not suggestion; this is a fact!" Is it? Is God the infinite, creative Mind? He is. Is He all-powerful good? He is. Is His creation the reflection, or expression, of Mind and good? It is. Then how could expression become depression? It could not. Was God's kingdom ever depressed, His ideas inactive, His Truth stagnant? A thousand times, NO! Then what has been happening? Millions of mortals have been listening to the suggestions of fear, limitation, distrust, confusion—all products of ignorance of God. Throughout this trying ordeal, it has been generally conceded that the underlying difficulties were mental, not material. There have been no outstanding famines—mortal thinking has just suffered dislocation and distress because greed has seemed to dethrone Principle, fear has paralyzed right activity, and hate, distrust, and personal sense have obscured love and brotherhood. Spiritually-minded men and women, lifting their heads above the mist, and keeping thought fixed on spiritual facts, have come through these stormy days triumphant, or little touched. Some have seemed to sink at times beneath the waves of suggestion, only to rise higher, and eventually to find a sure footing on the rock of Science. Many will tell you of seemingly miraculous deliverances when apparently every avenue of escape seemed hopelessly closed. The same Mind which guided the children of Israel through the Red Sea has been inspiring, sustaining, and delivering those who have turned to Him today.

Elisha's Deliverance

Does aggressive suggestion whisper to you that your position is precarious, your supply nearing an end? Let thought for a moment go back to an inspiring Old Testament narrative. It seems that the king of Syria had sent a great host of horsemen and chariots to take prisoner the prophet Elisha, and during the night had encamped about the city where Elisha dwelt, apparently making escape impossible. Then we read: "And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots. And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master! how shall we do? And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them"! Then the prophet prayed: "Lord, . . . open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." What if the subtle suggestion of fear and lack seemingly hems you in on all sides! God is mightier than suggestion, Principle admits of no fear, and Love knows no lack. Pray that your eyes may be opened to know the glorious redeeming ideas which exist for you in "the teeming universe of Mind" (Science and Health, p. 513). Remember, your need is not primarily money, but right, intelligent, saving ideas. Strive to ally your thinking with the one Mind and open your thought to its angel-messages. There is a way out, an answer to every problem; to quote a familiar hymn, "God's promises are kept."

A Solving of the Problem of Unemployment

A husband and wife had long been in the throes of depression, lack, and unemployment, and in desperation sought out a Christian Science practitioner. Woefully they drew the picture of their unhappy plight, their discouragement, self-condemnation, and inability to find any activity in the business world. The Scientist, discerning the need of lifting their thought and enabling them to gain the correct view of man and thus break the mesmerism, asked them to go home that night and begin thanking God that man, His idea, was not jobless, but eternally about the Father's business, reflecting intelligence, and good and harmonious activity. They were told to condemn fear, and suggestion, and limitation, but not their real selves, which were dear to their Father-Mother God. The pathetic-looking couple promised, although somewhat doubtfully, to try to think along these lines, questioning just how much joy or real gratitude could be manifested by people in their circumstances. Some days later, a smiling wife reported to the practitioner. She said that her husband could not accompany her, as his "boss" could not spare him! Then she told the story: She said that she and her husband went home after their talk with the Scientist, resolved to put his instructions to the test. Sleep was farthest from their thought. First one would say to the other, "Are you thanking God we have our job?" "Yes, are you?" Then a silence, which would be broken thus: "And if our job is to reflect Him, and we are striving to do it, then the rest is up to the Father, isn't it? He's *got* to care for us and sustain us!" She said they felt the most heavenly assurance that all was well; fear and condemnation had fled. There was no desire to sleep then, but rather to rejoice and thank God for His goodness. "And do you know," added the wife, "the very next day three different business houses wanted my husband!" Here is an interesting point: Why had he not been sought before? For the simple reason that the spiritual qualities which constitute the real man had not appeared before. That fearing, despairing, condemning consciousness was not man; but when the real selfhood, the reflection of Love and Principle and good, began to appear, there was the activity awaiting him.

The Suggestion of Liquor and Tobacco

A subtle suggestion coming to many business people and others these days is that indulgence in liquor, tobacco, or some particular phase of worldliness will enable one to be more successful in business, or popular with his fellows. He who builds thus builds on sand. Standing not with divine Principle, any success he may have is a will-o'-the-wisp, which is here today and gone tomorrow. Ask some successful Christian Scientist who "calls on the trade," as the saying is, and refuses liquor and tobacco. Again and again he finds that instead of ridicule, his stand for Principle begets respect, and enhances rather than destroys success. If the Scientist is flippantly dubbed "old-fashioned," he pleads guilty very happily, frankly preferring the wholesome and old-fashioned idea of a sweet womanhood untainted by the odor of tobacco, and of a manhood evidencing dominion over appetites and bondage. Does one see God's man, the real selfhood, in the consciousness which seems to require constant material stimulation—a cigarette to quiet nerves, or a drink to give strength? Is real manhood or womanhood seen in weakness, and constant submission to the relentless taskmaster, called material cravings? Thousands and thousands of Christian Scientists are gratefully testifying to the fact that they have found in the understanding of their spiritual selfhood a sense of freedom and quietness of mind and satisfaction never experienced in their liquor and tobacco days. They have learned to recognize the suggestion of pleasure or satisfaction in drugs, liquor, and tobacco, just for what it is—a suggestion of the carnal mind, and therefore unreal, nothingness. A little girl once heard a person very unlovingly denominating Christian Science as "just another 'ism.'" Quickly she retorted, "I should call Christian Science 'I-CAN-ISM'!" And back of this child's remark lies a vital truth: The man or woman dwelling in conscious unity with his divine source and Principle, the one Mind, is enabled to declare with conviction: "I can claim my dominion over the aggressive suggestions of the carnal mind! I can prove my oneness with the Father, and my real freedom and satisfaction, for 'I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with [His] likeness.'"

Christian Science And Happy Homes

Another suggestion of the carnal mind which seems to be working much mischief in human affairs today is the argument of discordant homes. Mrs. Eddy tells us in Science and Health that separations in families would never take place "if both husband and wife were genuine Christian Scientists" (p. 59). Christian Science is showing mortals the difference between a pure, enduring human affection governed and protected by divine Love, and the mesmerism which is miscalled love. As a result, thousands of homes have been preserved unbroken. Mrs. Eddy gives this sound counsel to those confronted with the problem of domestic infelicity: "Hoping and working, one should stick to the wreck, until an irresistible propulsion precipitates his doom or sunshine gladdens the troubled sea" (Science and Health, p. 67). Clinging to the truth about God and His harmonious universe, knowing that there is in Truth but one Mind, and this Mind is Love, it should be possible for Christian Scientists to prove to the world in these troubled, restless days, that there can be such things as united, happy, Christian homes. But here again we need to be awake to the aggressive suggestions of the carnal mind, which would, if not detected and resisted, deceive the very elect. Can there be a prospect of enduring happiness in the home where the suggestion of liquor, tobacco, gambling, and incessant seeking after material amusement holds sway? After all, what is true home? What but Soul, spiritual consciousness, wherein is real and abiding joy, harmonious and loving relationships, and satisfying, peace-giving spiritual sense, the opposite of material sensation. Establish this sense of home in the human consciousness, and marital problems, loneliness, and discord would disappear.

Guarding One's Thinking

Our triumph over the many phases of mental suggestion can be achieved only as we stand "porter at the door of thought," to use the words of the textbook (p. 392), and carefully scrutinize the mental guests applying for admission—admitting those coming from God, the Mind which is Love and Principle, and promptly rejecting the emissaries of the carnal mind, or aggressive suggestion. A bank teller can quickly detect a counterfeit silver dollar, not because he has studied counterfeit coins, but because he knows the ring and feel of the genuine. Christian Science is showing mankind how to become so familiar with God's real, harmonious creation that it will be enabled speedily to stamp every discordant, unloving, inharmonious mental picture as counterfeit, unreal. Then, as in the Master's experience, when he has steadfastly rejected evil suggestions, angels will come and minister unto us; thought will be exalted, clarified, poised. The textbook tells us that "the sinner makes his own hell by doing evil, and the saint his own heaven by doing right" (p. 266). It is our sacred privilege this day so to guard our thinking, that heaven, harmony, may begin to dawn in our experience and bless us and the whole human family.

The Question Of Dictatorship

When we read in the press of dictatorships, we can pause for a moment to thank God that in truth there is one Governor of man and nations—the divine Mind. We can ask ourselves, "Is the belief of dictatorship, of tyranny or self-will, finding any lodgment in my thought? How much power and reality am I giving to it? Can I hope to aid in solving the world-problem, if I am not grappling with this error in my own thinking? If wars and rumors of wars are blazoned forth in the newspapers, we can pray as did Elisha, that all blinded eyes may be opened to the truth of Love, and the love of Truth, before which hate and distrust and greed and confusion must slink away as shadows of the night. A mighty pouring forth of unselfed love into consciousness is the only antidote for the insanity of war and hate. Why does error persist, why do many healings seem protracted? Because we do not honestly and fearlessly turn the light of Truth and Love into our hearts and uncover and destroy, among other errors, unlovely traits of thought and character and selfishness in general. Divine Love is the only hope of the race, the only possible savior. And how will it save? Through reflection in individual consciousness, through loving. Do you say you cannot gain this realization? Christian Science shows us that since God, Mind, is the great I AM, His child can say, I CAN. "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," exclaimed the apostle. And our Leader has given us this stirring declaration (Miscellany, p. 165): "I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."

Conclusion

If yesterday has spelled seeming defeat, triumph in the glorious now is possible. Says the good Book: "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me." Can the Christian soldier admit defeat, even if a fellow warrior seems to have gone from our sight? Never! Not one iota of good has been lost, not a retrograde step can be taken. That "partner of a glorious hope" whom our eyes do not see, strengthened and sustained by every word of Truth declared here, must have gone through the seeming "valley of the shadow" into even greater spiritual light and activity. When the suggestion of grief, separation, and anguish claims to overwhelm us, may we not quickly begin to thank God for the freer sense of the loved one who is unquestionably farther along the road to harmony? Grief is so often sheer selfishness! And would not the pilgrim who has gone beyond our vision rejoice to know that those seemingly left behind were fainting not, fighting the good fight of faith and quitting themselves like men?

For centuries has the Man of Nazareth been pictured as a man of sorrows; but was he not finally a man of joy and triumph? There is no note of sadness in his clarion call to those who acknowledge him as Way-shower, Saviour, and Friend: "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." And again: "Your sorrow shall be turned into joy . . . and your joy no man taketh from you." Has aggressive suggestion robbed us of this precious grace of the Spirit? Then be robbed no more. More abundant life and love and good is the heritage of everyone who turns from the carnal mind and sets his face towards the light of divine Truth. Joy is ours; claim it! Thank the Father that His joy cannot be taken from us. And in the beautiful words of one of our hymns, let us pray (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 88):

"Mighty Spirit, dwell with me:
I myself would mighty be,
Mighty, that I may prevail
Where unaided man must fail.
Ever by triumphant hope
Pressing on and bearing up."

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Supervised Home Study—In Use Out Across the World

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Teaching a Child With the Aid of Home Study Courses

In Rural and Other Small Schools, Curriculum Is Enlarged; Also Parents Use Method for Many Reasons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This last article in the series is a variation of our theme. We discuss not primarily teaching "yourself" by correspondence, although all concerned will agree that they have in the process taught themselves, too. We consider, instead, teaching "someone else" by correspondence—taking a correspondence course that guides you in teaching others—a child, a kindergarten, a class in some subject you don't know so much about. This is a phase of correspondence study little known, very thrilling, and possibly useful to know about at some time in your career.

Back in 1923, S. C. Mitchell, superintendent of schools in Benton Harbor, Mich., organized, with the co-operation of an established correspondence school, correspondence courses as a means of enriching the high school program. From that beginning in a high school too small to offer a wide variety of electives and with a faculty that could not be expected to teach unaided a great many specialized subjects, the idea of supervised correspondence courses began to grow in the United States. In 1932 the first state center for servicing supervised correspondence courses was established at the University of Nebraska. There are now 11 state centers, serving schools and individuals in their own and other states, and even in other countries.

Canada and Australia

Most of the Provinces of Canada have correspondence education branches in their departments of education, and serve at elementary and secondary levels, and also in technical and post high school fields.

The New South Wales Education Department's correspondence school at Blackfriars served, from 1918-38, some 37,844 boys and girls. The children of the "outback," that vast sparsely settled hinterland, are too scattered to reach school buildings, but are reached in great numbers by well planned correspondence courses taught them by their parents with at intervals a visit from a specially appointed traveling teacher.

One could go on. Children of the theater, children whose daddies are moved from one army post to another, children of missionaries' families, children who must be taught in bed, children of remote consulates, children who for one reason or another cannot be serviced by the local schools or have no local schools, are being taught and taught very well by means of supervised correspondence study.

Private School Famous in This Field

One private school, outstanding in its day school work, has long been in this unusual educational field. Its pupils' addresses read like the index to an atlas. Its correspondence pupils have gone on into boarding schools and colleges, and in some cases their children in turn are now on the school's home-study registry lists.

"Kindergarten-at-Home" is the first of its courses, a work-play course for children of pre-school age. It includes a daily program of handwork and gives lessons in character and habit building. With the aid of this course parents or teachers have also organized home kindergartens. In fact, a booklet on how to organize a kindergarten, with help on budget, equipment, location, etc., is available from the school.

If you live and work in China, or Sumatra, or Venezuela, and have a little child, or a family of young children you don't want to send "home" to England or the United States or elsewhere just yet, and no school of the sort you want for them in your foreign city or town,—and this is a typical family registered with this private school—you may be using all at once a kindergarten course, a first, a fifth, and a sixth-year course. How far Billy should be in reading, in arithmetic, what he should be able to grasp in history, in geography, in study of famous paintings—these are things you would also know.

If desired, you could arrange for additional teaching service from the school which would include the school's marking of tests and examinations, together with special teacher guidance for you who supervise the course at home. The guidance is done by teachers on the regular day-school faculty.

There are also "arithmetic courses" for use with children who need extra instruction in this subject; these go through the fourth grade. Among other things, they have solved many a parent problem with a child who came up, bang, against summer vacation at the shore with a "condition" in arithmetic on his report card.

Adding The Community

But a correspondence course for children is not a mere coaching or tutoring course. In the hands of an imaginative teacher or parent, the work especially if the course is a good one, can be enriched a hundredfold, through trips, outside reading, conversation, nature-study walks in the woods and parks, visits to the art museum, natural history museum, and elsewhere, craft work, painting, and modeling. A trend today in education is to make good use of the community as a "textbook."

Educational magazines of the type of The Instructor for teachers; and Progressive Education, Childhood Education, the NEA Journal, and School Life to keep you abreast of good modern school practice, will help you enrich your supervision. Some knowledge of supervised outdoor play as practiced in modern schools should enable you to fill in that side of the child's school year.

All this, in adaptation, applies also to the teacher of some remote rural school, meeting the needs of her varied ages by adding correspondence courses for them to her study curriculum. In the case of the small high school which needs to offer vocational courses or foreign languages by correspondence, other ways of enriching the pupils' experience will be worked out.

In the eight articles of this short series only the high spots could be touched upon. More on the subject will be found on this page as the weeks go forward. Self-education is available to all of us. No one need feel that his study days are forever inadequate and over. They may, as we go on studying and go on enjoying them, seem to us forever inadequate; but they need never be over.

M. J. T.

Teaching Yourself by Correspondence
Last of eight Tuesday articles

Piano Duets—As a Family Affair, and Fun!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What this country needs," somebody remarked recently, via a cartoon, "is more bum piano players."

And so, America, here we come! This is one field where we shine because we really are bum!

Four-handed piano playing is certainly nothing new under the sun, but it came as a discovery to my husband and me that, although we were mediocre players, singly, we could really make a great deal of creditable music when we played together.

If you took piano lessons under compulsion as a child, then you've never wanted to touch a piano since, and I can't say I blame you. I felt the same way about it. But duets are different. And you will be surprised to find how easy it is, when you have just one part of the music to think about. Both your hands are working on the melody that, in the two-handed version of the same piece, must be carried with one hand only.

For instance, where the right-hand part—"Primo"—has a run of octaves, you can see how much simpler it is when two hands do it, rather than one! You concentrate on one-half the music, you see, with both hands.

The delightful mother in "You Can't Take It With You" took to writing plays, you recall, because a typewriter had been delivered to her by mistake "eight years before." I guess we took up music because we were given an old piano. And were too Scotch not to do something about it!

Expenses Small

All told, the expenses involved have been small. First of all, we had a tuner come in to put the piano in perfect condition. We have bought just one book of duets. For the rest we are fortunate in being able to take out any number of music books from our local library to use for a month After that, we are ready for another batch. Of course, we get attached to some in particular and bring them back later for another month of fun.

If you aren't fortunate enough to have a library that boasts a circulating music department, the next best thing is to browse around secondhand book shops, Salvation Army stores, or storage company sales rooms. In all these places you are quite likely to turn up usable old music for a very small price.

The first time we tried out a four-hand opus—it was "Fugue on a Russian Theme"—we ended about four measures apart, and I shudder to think how its composer, Mr. Arensky, would have suffered had he heard us. But after a little practice over the hard parts, we ended upon the dot, and solemnly shook hands to commemorate the fact.

Easy Enough

Here are some of the books we have tried and found equal to our very ordinary ability. (don't let the titles scare you. They are really easy as pie—easier!)

Oesterle's Graded Four-Hand collection, Book III (Including the Fugue mentioned above, and The Antelope Hunt.)

Mozart's Piano Compositions for Four Hands.

Reineke's Nutcracker and Mouse-King.

Grieg's Norwegian Dances.

Mozart's Overtures (Including an especially good one: Hochzeit, from Figaro.)

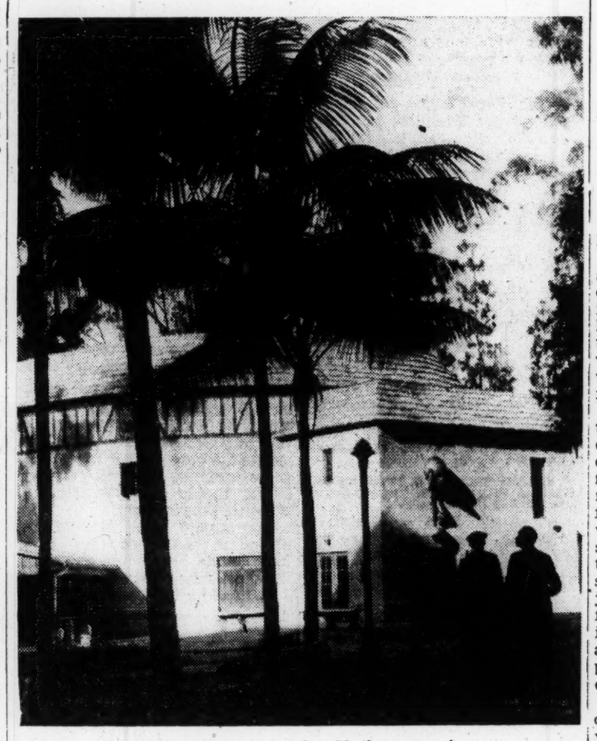
As I said, we're pretty bum, really. Nobody laughs when we sit down at the piano and is amazed, etc. (like the well-known advertisement). Because we don't play for company. This is strictly a family affair, with a couple of children on hand for a most satisfactory audience. A perfect audience, we think.

Not long ago, we were playing my young son's favorite number, "The Antelope Hunt," full of racy bits, lively runs, horns in the forest. An honest-to-goodness hunting scene.

When we finished, he was standing beside the piano, quite interested.

"Nice going, folks," he chirped. A real compliment!

Margaret Rae



'Globe Theater' Like Shakespeare's

This building is built to simulate the Globe Theater of Elizabethan London in which Shakespeare's plays were once produced. It is in Balboa Park in San Diego, and is used for outdoor performances of many of Shakespeare's plays.

Somewhere in France

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in France there is a quietness
That you have gathered from old Cambridge walls
And kinder days:
And I suspect that in a thousand ways,
Somewhere away from home—somewhere in France
It triumphs over place and circumstance.
And still, I think, its patient influence slips
Around new work and new relationships,
Till Cambridge, with its peace and its content,
Lifts other spires upon the Continent.

ROSEMARY CELINE COBHAM

Honor System Criticized

Students are quick to question and criticize the honor system, but it is seldom that the faculty is outspoken. However, on the campus of the University of North Carolina, the faculty committee on the honor system has made the suggestion that the greatest current deficiency in the honor system was a lack of emphasis on the work done outside of classthemes, book reports, term papers, lab reports, etc. They said further, "We believe that students only need to be reminded of the deficiency in order to correct it themselves.

—N. S. F. A. Reporter

King's College Chapel, Cambridge University

They dreamt not of a perishable home
Who thus could build . . .

Wordsworth

Begins at Home

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the maxim "Charity Begins at Home," is everything said? Without doubt the revealing of virtues begins at home, within oneself; but what then? Mr. R. P. M., a member who has more than once given us all something to think about, introduces this question.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

Isn't the advice to begin virtues at home quite often made an excuse to let them end there? I have felt the need for extending from home to nation, and from nation to the world, those homely privileges which have hallowed families, and which must make of all men one family.

It is true that only the application of the first part of this advice can result in the second, but it is overlooked that we sometimes confine our obedience unhappily to the first part. It is thought that if each family becomes self-sufficient in all ways, that this will inevitably result in a world-wide status of national-sufficiencies. It is from this standpoint that the isolationists justify their stand. But isn't the fallacy of that argument embedded in, and a part of, the same theory as to individual self-sufficiency? To paraphrase Lincoln, can the world exist half bound and half free?

The recognition of the principle of international interdependency will forward the needed steps toward its realization and adoption. There is a spirit abroad in the world today which is whispering this hope to many a listening heart, and nothing can stay its ultimate: mankind as brothers of a common fold, sons of a common Parent.

(Mr.) R. P. M.

* * *

They March With the Times
England

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor and have decided how much nicer it would be if I added to this interest that of corresponding with other readers.

My main interests lie in literature, landscapes, films, and altogether anything dealing with human life and beauty. I live in Stratford-on-Avon, and gather that most Americans find Shakespeare and this region most interesting.

Life here is full of things to see, although it is only a small town. No doubt most of the attraction is the renowned poet Shakespeare, whose works inspire many people of other countries to come and see what kind of town so great a man could have lived in. Although we march along with the times, there is still to be seen a great deal of the old-fashioned town that people so love. It is said that the people who visit here always want to return again and again.

One of our most beautiful sights is the Church is which Shakespeare was buried, standing almost lost from the road by its beautiful great big avenue of trees, like sentinels guarding it against wind and rain.

There is too no more lovely place than Anne Hathaway's Cottage surrounded in the summer by its flowers. A sight for anyone to see.

(Miss) P. H.

* * *

If you write to Miss P. H., or anyone else whose letter has appeared in the Round Table, and with whom you have not previously corresponded, please send your letter to the Chairman to forward. Fill out the address as fully as you can, stamp your envelope (the correct postage for the place), slip it into another envelope addressed to me. And speaking of letters, Round Tablers, would you be astonished (and dismayed) to find the Round Table meeting omitted one of these Tuesdays—for lack of persons sitting at the speakers' table? Plenty of empty chairs right now.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Through the Editor's Window

Toward an Enriched Use of Leisure

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Considering possible leisure-time adult interests when choosing courses for study, once indicated to many people a lack of student-earnestness. Such aims usually relegated a course to the extra-curricular field. Even to think of a course as having to do with fun or hobbies or enriched home living was sheer frivolity.

No, we took astronomy (if we did take it, and most of us as a consequence didn't) in order to teach it, or to worm our way into a job with one of the then-few observatories. Really educational courses in the history of music, given by professors seated at the piano, were firmly listed in college catalogues "non-credit."

I remember a course in physical geography that excited me in my earliest teens. It helped me to see the clouds, the storms, the hills, and all natural contours of the land with new eyes; but the poetry of that experience was never divulged at school. It remained a secret between myself and the many extra hours I willingly spent with additional reading from the booklist. A required course in botany, to be sure, escaped its serious moorings in spite of the school catalogue. The teacher taught us to love flowers and gardening and woodland walks and solitary exploration. I was never the same after that course. It enriched my life as more courses ought to. How often have I heard men and women express the wish that astronomy as offered in their school days had been other than mere exercise in higher mathematics, and biology something more vital than a series of offensive dissections!

* * *

I often think of that college woman Mrs. Dwight Morrow told me about, who after graduating from Smith married and went to live out west in the Great Plains, in a section where human neighbors were far away and the great inverted bowl of the sky the most available neighbor around. This woman had studied astronomy in college and loved it. They evidently had taught her something more than intricate formulae and mathematical gymnastics. So, night after night out on her ranchland under the purple skies she studied the stars, and what might have been a lonely period in her life was rich with an interest directly a result of her liberal-arts education.

You have heard, of course, of the photography classes at Stoneleigh. Out of special training along these lines, tied up with art, laboratory, etc., the students there develop not only a vocational interest, if their bent is that way; but also a hobby that can be a real joy to them because in a sense they are experts at it. Stoneleigh has just sent me a calendar made up entirely of photography of college life taken by the students, and for action, story-telling photographs interpreting student life they are of real professional calibre. Think of the fun those girls can always have, taking pictures!

* * *

At Dartmouth and at Principia a study of bird migrations and habits together with other serious observation of wildlife, is going on. In Hanover the work is still extra-curricular, but a definite program of study under the guidance of a recognized faculty leader; in Elsah however it is integral with a most interesting and entirely new type of course classed as college biology and accepted by college authorities elsewhere as bona fide college grade natural science work. The men and women who begin, in their student years, to realize the wonder and beauty of nature and wildlife around them have leisure-time activities ahead of them that will not fail them when they "retire" from business or find themselves thrown upon their own resources for interest and recreation at some period of their lives later on.

At least some of our studying both in school and in adult years should certainly do this for us. We do well to think of this side of our lives and to choose fields of study that will contribute toward it. So let us not be apologetic, as so often we are. Whatever enables us to use our leisure in a richer more intelligent way is a form of education.

A Tuesday Column

She Taught Her Two Daughters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsfield, Mass.

Dear Editor:

For twelve consecutive years I taught my two daughters with the aid of a well-known correspondence school. It was a very worthwhile experience for both pupils and teacher, making a bond between us that could have been possible in no other way.

When the children went to preparatory school at the age of thirteen, they were found to have a firm foundation in the fundamentals, as well as a broad background in art, history and current events. This was possible because, while we followed the courses closely, we were able to clear up difficulties and enlarge upon topics as occasion required.

Throughout my daughters' subsequent years in school and college, their clear understanding of English grammar and their ability to express themselves well verbally and in writing has occasioned much favorable comment. I know that this is due to the clear-cut outlines of the courses we followed.

I give all credit to public and private schools for the splendid work being done for children. However, I do feel that, if a mother is willing to devote her first interest to her child's lessons through a correspondence course, the time thus spent will bring a two-fold blessing and a memory to be cherished throughout the years.

(Mrs.) E. A. H.

Sight and Sound

Scholastic, a national magazine for high school students, has announced the creation of a new department, "Sight and Sound."

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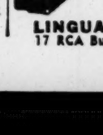

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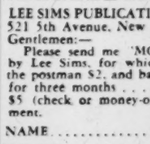

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Bees to Break Camp at Bradenton Tomorrow and Start Trip Toward Boston

Hassett May Return to First And Majeski May Be Traded

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., April 2—Taking full advantage of this final session at the Ninth Street park, Casey Stengel ran his Bees through two long workouts today and then told them to pack their grips for the barnstorming trip North. The outfit breaks camp tomorrow morning and takes an 8:45 special Atlantic Coast Line train to Sebring, where the Newark club of the International League will be met in the afternoon.

After dinner tomorrow night, the club moves on to Orlando and the Colonial Orange Court Hotel. On Thursday afternoon there is another date with the Washington Senators, before the gang catches a late train for Vladosta, Ga. The schedule has the Bees playing Knoxviile (Southern Association) at Valdosta on Friday; Savannah (South Atlantic League) at Savannah Saturday; Augusta (S. A. L.) at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday; Washington at Greenville, S. C., Monday; Winston Salem (Piedmont League) at Winston Salem, N. C., Tuesday, and the Senators at Griffith Stadium, Washington, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Home April 12

The Bees' party is due at Back Bay Station about 7:45 on the morning of April 12 and most of that day will be devoted to apartment hunting and practice. Stengel will run the team through a morning workout at the Allston Hive if the weather is right. Otherwise, he probably will seek permission to use the Commonwealth Armory so that the boys can keep their arms loosened. That week end, while the club is closing its annual city series with the Red Sox, Stengel will make his headquarters at the Hotel Kenmore. The Brooklyn Dodgers open the regular National League season in the Hub April 16.

During this northward movement, which is being started about four days ahead of last spring's schedule, Stengel will try to have at least three of his starting pitchers go nine innings. If more than three can do it, Casey will be that much better off. Bill Posedel, Nick Strincevich, Jim Tobin and Lou Fette will probably get most of the attention. The man who pitches that April 11 date in Washington figures to get the opening league assignment against the Dodgers. Posedel has the inside track at this stage of events.

Trade Rumor

As the Bees prepared to break camp, rumors of a deal were louder than they have been at any time this spring. The name of Henry Majeski is now being mentioned. Stengel has had two nibbles for the thick-set infielder and would probably get an outfielder in the deal. This explains why the manager played "Heinie" at second base for several days and let Sibby Sisti watch from the bench. Casey wanted the interested parties to see what the gentleman under discussion could do.

Stengel had planned to play squad games yesterday and today, but had to cancel this idea through lack of pitchers. With the regular pennant race less than two weeks away. Casey did not care to expose any of his boxmen to injuries by making them play infield or outfield berths. He let every hurler take his turn in batting practice and most of them worked about twice as long as they would under ordinary circumstances. The manager is a little upset because one or two of the boys have not exerted themselves during the most recent two weeks.

Through these practice sessions and exhibitions in the Grapefruit League, Stengel has discovered that he has two promising young outfielders in Bob Loane and Chet Ross; a potential star in Sibby Sisti; an outstanding third baseman in Tony Cuccinello; a capable relief pitcher in Dick Coffman, and added starters in Jim Tobin and Bill Swift. Disappointing has been the first base play of Les Scarsella. Two or three pitchers have also shown below the manager's expectations. As this was written, it seemed certain that Buddy Hassett would be at first base in the opener with the Dodgers, unless, of course, Scarsella suddenly awakens.

Stengel will move away from Bradenton with his pitching staff and outfield still unsettled. But as he said early today, he has at least two more weeks to make his selections and until May 15 before reducing his squad to 25 players or less.

* * *

Les Scarsella hit hard and often during the early squad game at the Ninth Street park, but did not do so well after the Grapefruit League got under way. During recent contests, however, he has been handicapped by a hand injury.

* * *

Everyone in camp has a different idea about Stengel's outfield. Some say Johnny Cooney will start in center field again, flanked by Loane and Max West. Others contend that Loane will be in center, with Ross on one side and West on the other. A few think West will patrol center, with aid from Loane and Ross. A trade, however, would change the entire situation.

* * *

After a sensational start in the Grapefruit League, Chet Ross ran into a batting slump. It may be, though, that Stengel is determined to start the season with the boy regardless. There is no doubt of his being a great prospect; there is a possibility, however, that he is not yet ready for the majors.

Dartmouth Wins

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., April 2 (AP)—Dartmouth tapped out two eighth-inning runs to break a 5-5 tie, then quelled a promising last inning rally of the University of Virginia to defeat the Cavaliers 7 to 6 in a baseball game yesterday.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	7	0
Virginia	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	0

Wonson, MacHenry, Hughes, Lendo, and Sommers; Willey, Smith, and Harman.

Harvard Victory

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 2 (AP)—Rallying in the late innings, Harvard's varsity baseball team pushed across two runs in the ninth innings to edge out a 6-to-5 decision over North Carolina yesterday.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	6	12	2
North Carolina	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	5	0

Healey, Clay and Regan, Spreyer; Benton, Radman, and Myers.

The Christian Science Monitor, as a home newspaper, would hardly be complete without a weekly page for the home builder and home owner. Everyone is interested from one standpoint or the other; and this page contains helpful ideas for new and old homes, especially smaller ones. Antiques, for the owner and collector, are included.

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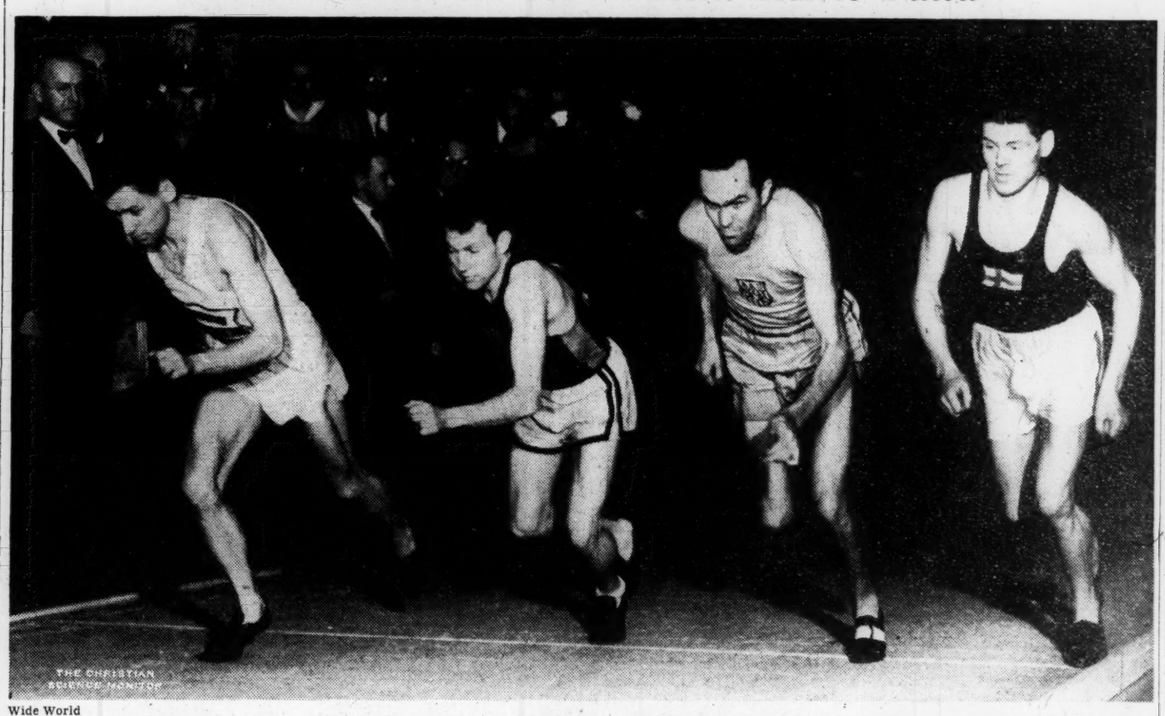

Wide World

NEW YORK—The start of the three-mile run, feature event of the Madison Square Garden meet recently. Left to right: Don Lash of the Indiana State Police, Greg Rice of the South Bend A. A., Joe McCluskey and Taisto Maki of Finland. Rice won, setting a new world's indoor mark for the distance of 13:52.3.

Construction of Viaduct Curtails Terrier Program

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Boston University is to field a spring football team, it appears that the only ones to get uniforms will be a couple of stand assemblers, a group of road workers, and one wheezing ditch-digger.

At least that was the impression given yesterday at Nickerson Field in Riverside, where Coach Pat Hanley was due to start his annual spring training program. Diligent search at the field failed to reveal the whereabouts of Pat, his assistants, Al Kawal and Walt Holmer, the managers, or the candidates.

Mud Holes

The field itself was not in too bad a condition, although the effects from a winter of snow were plain to be seen. Both entrances, one regular and one temporary, were big mud holes in which cars sank to the running board. (And the writer experienced that coming close to being stuck.)

The main entrance, at the Charles River end of the acreage, was blocked off entirely because of the new viaduct which is taking a course through part of the B. U. property. The ditch follows the entrance driveway, while the pipes—which are large enough to drive a car through, are scattered all about. Working industriously was one scoop shovel.

Same Viaduct

This was the same viaduct which caused B. U. officials to transfer all home games last fall to Fenway Park and National League Field, because of the trouble it would cause spectators on their way to Nickerson Field. Now it is eating its way across the property—which in itself would not be enough to postpone practice. but which has caused the shutting off of all water and sewerage facilities so that practice is impossible. And the engineers, much to Coach Hanley's displeasure, say that it might be a week before the facilities are turned on again.

As if interference with spring football were not enough, the viaduct has consequently curtailed the Terriers' entire spring program. Coach Mel Collard had hoped to take his baseball squad out of doors from the small B. U. gym, while Coach Win Marling planned on putting his trackmen through their paces in preparation for coming meets. But instead of watching a scene of athletic action, the big pipes stared owlishly over a field where the only action from a B. U. standpoint is taking place on the baseball diamond. There two men were setting up the stands.

Hanley Concerned

Track and baseball are particularly hard hit because of the lack of proper indoor facilities. With the opening baseball game with Brown scheduled a week from Saturday, the Terriers have had no batting or fielding practice, and the chances are that they will face the Bruins with only three or four days of outdoor work. The trackmen do not start until April 27 when they meet Amherst at Amherst, but Coach Marling feels he needs all the time possible to round his runners into shape.

But while Collard and Marling are upset, Hanley is really concerned. The viaduct workers in Riverside can almost hear his throaty bellow as he inquires in Boston, "Well, when can we go out?"

Pat had hoped to get his candidates out before the spring recess last week, but the condition of the field prevented him from so doing. Now with his outdoor work cut down to about a month, he is concentrating on a neat little problem—how to get the most out of the short time. Hanley feels that one month is not adequate in view of the poor freshman squad coming up. (The freshmen failed to win a game last year, and Coach Bob McKelvey admitted there were "few varsity prospects."

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 1

At Charleston, S. C.—Boston (A) 9, Cincinnati (N) 6.

At Hollywood, Fla.—Columbus (AA) 2, St. Louis (N) 1.

At Bisbee, Ariz.—Chicago (A) 8, Chicago (N) 6.

At Thomasville, Ga.—New York (N) 8, Cleveland (N) 6.

At Phoenix, Ariz.—Pittsburgh (N) 8, Philadelphia (A) 7 (first game); Pittsburgh (N) 8, Philadelphia (A) 5 (second game).

At Lanett, Ala.—Brooklyn (N) 19, Atlanta (SA) 2.

At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 5, Indianapolis (AA) 3.

At San Antonio, Texas—New York (A) 9, San Antonio (T) 3.

At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 18, Miami Beach All Stars 0.

At Sanford, Fla.—Washington (A) 15, Sanford (FS) 0.

Schedule April 2

At Columbia, S. C.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).

At West Palm Beach, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Rochester (I).

At Atlanta—Brooklyn (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).

At El Paso, Texas—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).

At Jacksonville, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).

At Bisbee, Ariz.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).

At Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Syracuse (I).

At Dallas, Texas—New York (A) vs. Dallas (T).

At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Washington (A).

Harvard Awards Insignia

The Harvard Athletic Association has announced the award of athletic insignia to 168 winter sports athletes.

A major H in minor colors was awarded to Capt. Al Labastie, Cranston Jones, and Jesse Croach of the fencing team, Capt. Gay Dillingham of the polo team, Capt. Kim Canavarro and James Rousmaniere of the squash team, and Capt. Bill Daughaday of the Wrestling team, all of whom have won a Minor H for three successive years. Canavarro also was awarded a Major H in minor colors for winning the national intercollegiate squash raquets championship.

A Major H in hockey was voted to Vinton Freedley, regular goalie, who, because of injury, was unable to play against Yale. Swimming numerals were voted to Le Baron Russell Briggs for managing the Swimming Carnival, and minor hockey numerals were voted Galen L. Stone, assistant freshman hockey manager.

The list of varsity awards follows:

Basketball

Major H

Buckley, Edward Timothy Jr. '42; Finegan, John Christopher '42; James, Robert Alan '41; Legg, Chester Arthur Jr '40; Lutz, Charles Day Jr. '40 (captain); Rigby, John Daniel '42; Romano, Joseph Francis '42; Rothschild, Edward Isaac '42; Simpson, Francis Marion Jr. '41; Webber, George Williams '42; White, Samuel Walter Jr. '40; Olive, George Scott Jr. '40 (manager).

Minor H

Navin, Robert Francis '42; Penson, John Gordon '42; Fahr, Samuel Mehard '40 (associate manager).

Fencing

Minor H

Alberts, Lee Winfield '41; Batt, Robert Rogers '41; Brua, Lynn Austin 3d '41; Croach, Jesse William Jr. '40; Jaros, Arthur Charles Jr. '41; Johnson, Ben Butler '41; Jones, Cranston Edward '40; Labastie, Albert Henry '40 (captain); Littlefield, Paul Damon '42; Williams, Calvin '40; Allen, Arthur Beverly '41 (manager).

Track

Major H

Madey, Stephenson Laurence '40.

Wrestling

Minor H

Daughaday, William Hamilton '40 (captain); *Gardiner, Tudor '40; Ilman, Paul Edward Jr. '40; Lewis, Richard Everett '40; Redmon, James Jewell '42; Richardson, William Bruce 41; Schoenberg, Theodore Ellis '41; Thomas, Richard Nelson '42.

*Also manager.

Hockey

Major H

Califlin, William Henry 3d '41; Coleman, William Caldwell, Jr. '40 (captain); Cox, Robert Hill 2d '41; Downes, Philip Godfrey '40; Dreher, George Raymond '42; Duane, George Ellard '40; Eaton, David Church '40; Ervin, Henry Nichols '40; Fenn, Abbott Thayer '42; Gorham, Robert Stetson '40; Gray, Sherman '41; Hulse, Stacy Beakes, Jr. '41; Perkins, Robert Forbes, Jr. '40; Summers, Merle Greely, Jr. '42; Whitlock, Emmet '41; Willetts, Joseph Prentice '41; Winslow, Warren '40; Stillman, John Sterling '40 (manager).

Minor H

Eaton, John Marshall, Jr. '40; Elliott, John, Jr. '42; Griffith, Charles Allen, Jr. '42; Hanford, George Hyde '41; Irving, John Evelyn du Pont '42; Kayser, Robert Barr, Jr. '41; Lloyd, Demarest '42; Noone, Richard Stoddard '41; Schrafft, George Frederick '40; Stohn, Alexander Carl, Jr. '41; Snyder, Allen Lane, Jr. '40 (associate manager).

Swimming

Major H

Bosworth, Arthur Sewall, Jr. '41; Curwen, Henry Austin '40; Cutler, Eric '40 (captain); Powers, Francis Clement '41; Sagenkahn, Chester Frank '40; Waldron, Albert Ladd, Jr. '40; Ball, Joseph Norman, Jr. 40 (manager).

Minor H

Dana, George Winchester '40; Harris, Richard Gordon '42; Hewitt, Edwin '40; Kraus, Max '41; Stowell, Lonsdale Fellowes '41; Van Vort, David Samuels '40; Willcox, Roger '41.

Squash

Minor H

*Canavarro, Kim de Souza '40, captain; de Kruif, David '41; King, John Andrews, Jr. '40; Lyell, Rosslyn Arthur '41; Marvin, Langdon Parker, Jr. '41; Palfrey, John Gorham, Jr. '40; Rousmaniere, James Ayer '40; Wilson, Orme, Jr. '42; Wood, William Lawrence, Jr. '40; Gustin, Ralph Livingstone, Jr. '40, manager.

* Awarded Major H in Minor Colors—winner of National Intercollegiate Squash Championship Tournament.

Polo

Dillingham, Henry Gaylord '40, captain; Higginson, Thomas Lee '42; Lewis, John Hartley '40; White, Windsor Thomas 2d '42; Hoar, Sherman '40, manager.

Major H in Minor Colors

Varsity Fencing

Croach, Jesse William, Jr. '40; Jones, Cranston Edward '40; Labastie, Albert Henry '40, captain.

Varsity Polo

Dillingham, Henry Gaylord '40, captain.

Varsity Squash

Canavarro, Kim de Souza '40, captain; Rousmaniere, James Ayer '40.

Varsity Wrestling

Daughaday, William Hamilton '40, captain.

Rangers and Toronto Clash In Stanley Cup Play Tonight

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Lester Patrick, who called his shot perfectly when he predicted that his New York Rangers would beat the Boston Bruins in six games to take their first series in the National Hockey League play-offs, has issued another prediction for the Stanley Cup final against the Toronto Maple Leafs which begins tonight: 'The Rangers in six games."

Naturally, the Ranger manager doesn't expect to find boss Conn Smythe of the Maple Leafs agreeing with him, but the prediction appears to be pretty sound. Smythe himself said a couple of months ago that the Rangers were the best team in the league and would win in a walk. Art Ross, whose Bruins finally gave way to the Rangers after a series of costly injuries, also picks the Rangers. But nobody figures it will be any pushover for the New Yorkers.

Negative Vote

Coach Dick Irvin put in the strongest negative vote yesterday just before the Leafs left for New York, where the first two games will be played tonight and tomorrow. He said:

"We are more confident that we can beat the Rangers than we were against Boston last year, and I think the boys are facing this series with a better attitude than they carried into the 1938 finals, when Chicago upset them."

The Leafs are just the kind of team to extend the "streamlined" Rangers—young, speedy and with a wealth of reserves. They sent down a list of 21 players for the program, although they can dress only 15 for any one game and a couple of them probably will be playing for Pittsburgh in the International - American League finals.

Rivalry Notable

The Ranger-Leaf rivalry is a notable one, and has been ever since Smythe began to organize the original Rangers and was ousted in favor of Patrick. They have clashed twice in the Stanley Cup play-offs. The Leafs won three straight games in 1932 for the only time they have won the world championship trophy. The next year the Rangers reversed the decision, winning three of four games.

The series is a best-of-seven affair.

The Rangers have been installed favorites not only because of their brilliant six-game conquest of the Boston Bruins but because during the regular season they established a definite superiority over the Leafs. In eight clashes, the Rangers won four, tied three and lost one and rolled a total of 19 goals to 7 for the Canadian sextet.

Leafs Strengthened

The Leafs, however, have been strengthened by the return of Syl Apps. He was injured midway in the campaign but returned in time to lead the Toronto club to straight-game victories over the Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Red Wings in the play-offs.

The second game also will be played on the Garden ice, Wednesday, with the remainder of the best-four-out-of-seven series scheduled for the Toronto rink.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Ralph Guldahl won Augusta National golf tournament with 72-68-70-69 for new record of 279, beating Sam Snead by one stroke.

Bagby Now Working Seriously To Gain Place in Local Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2—Hard work and a new determination has regained for Jim Bagby a prominent place in Red Sox pitching plans, and today he looms as a starting pitcher when the American League season opens two weeks from today. If he can pitch with as much success as he had his freshman season, winning 15 games, losing 11 in 1938, the Red Sox will be aided from a source they thought exhausted when last season closed.

Bagby would not be with the Red Sox today if he had not written a particularly convincing letter to Owner Tom Yawkey a few months ago. Yawkey had decided to trade Bagby, who had not appeared to give the best that was in him while winning five and losing five games last season, but changed his mind when Bagby's appeal arrived in the mail.

"I have a hunch that Bagby is going to make a real comeback," said Yawkey, before he left the club. "He has shown us that he is willing to work and he has shown us that he can throw the ball hard."

Bagby Coasted

Last spring Bagby coasted on the reputation he had made the previous campaign, despite repeated warnings. He attempted to get by solely on control; his fast ball disappeared, and as he never has had a good curve, his sole reliance was a screw ball. As a result, Bagby was hammered harder than any other Red Sox hurler. On a list of 68 pitchers, he ranked 66th in earned averages.

Now, however, the lean Atlanta hurler has displayed a snappy fast ball and an improved curve. Coach Frank Shellenback has added to his repertoire by teaching him to throw a slider, which acts much like a curve.

Pleasant Surprise

Bagby's return to form has been one of the spring's most pleasant surprises for Cronin, who admired the hurler's gameness so much two years ago that he had the temerity to start him in the opening game of the season against the Yankees. Cronin is forgetting Bagby's slump of last year and hopes he can pitch him in a regular turn.

The next start for Bagby on this trip will be in Rocky Mount on Saturday, against the Reds. It will be the third year he has pitched there for the Sox. Cronin always saves him for the spot because Bagby pitched for the Rocky Mount team in 1936, having an unfortunate season both in respect to his record and his physical well-being. He was injured most of the time.

* * *

If Bagby helps the Red Sox this season, it will be proof of Yawkey's judgment of men and ball players . . . The Red Sox make five consecutive bus trips, starting with a three-hour journey to Statesville, N. C., tomorrow. Statesville and Bluefield, W. Va., are a couple of brand new stops for the Sox.

* * *

In two years of professional baseball, Mickey Harris has pitched six one-hit games but not one no-hit game . . . The difference between Woody Rich this spring and last is that he has not the excellent control now that he had then. He still is fast, with a mean sinker and a fair curve.

* * *

Dom Di Maggio and Ted Williams are practicing the use of their sun glasses on this trip. In Florida most of the outfields faced away from the sun.

Pittsburgh Has First Real Chance to Win Hockey Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Hornets begin their first real bid for the International-American Hockey League championship tonight against the often-crowned Providence Reds.

Providence, with the "home ice" advantage for three of the five games if the final series goes that far, is favored to win the title, but it's something brand new even to have Pittsburgh in the finals.

In three previous seasons since the old Canadian-American and International Leagues were combined to form the biggest of all minor hockey leagues, the Hornets never came within shouting distance of the last round. In 1937 and 1938 they finished second in the western group but each time lost out in the first play-off round. Last year they came in last in their division.

Reds Won Often

Before that Pittsburgh's entry in the International League came in fourth in 1936 and when the Smoky City held a National League membership it never got close to the Stanley Cup finals. Championships are rather old stuff to Providence, however. The Reds won the Intam title in 1938 and were runners-up to the Cleveland Barons last year. They won the old Can-Am League championship three times.

During the past season Providence led the circuit's eastern division most of the season and disposed of the mighty Indianapolis Capitals in a five-game series between the divisional champions. The Hornets, who cast off the shackles of a "farm" arrangement with Detroit this season and went at it alone, came into the finals the hard way. Third in their division at the end of the season, they conquered the Springfield Indians in two of three games then disposed of the Hershey Bears by the same margin, winning two games at Hershey after losing the opener at home.

Hornets Are Veterans

The Hornets are mainly a team of veterans with such players as Manager Larry Aurie, Lorne Duguid, Sammy McManus, Pete Kelly and Mickey Drouillard, but they also have the season's outstanding rookie, young Billy Taylor who scored both goals in last Saturday's 2-0 win over Hershey. At Providence Manager Bunny Cook had his difficulties through the season, due to the recall of various players farmed out by Chicago, but he wound up with a well-balanced squad featuring Goalie Mike Karakas, a veteran defense squad led by Art Lesieur and Bill McKenzie, and Bob Carse, Johnny Chad, Wilf Starr, Jack Shill and Gabby Sherwood.

The second game of the series also will be played here, the third and fourth at Pittsburgh and the fifth, if necessary, here.

Huskies' Practice Well Distributed

Northeastern's varsity baseball team, which opens its season a week from Saturday with Boston College, is rounding into shape, but Coach Herb Gallagher would need seven-league boots to get around to all the practice sessions.

Since Huntington Field is not yet in playable condition and since under Northeastern's co-operative work plan many of the baseball stars are not available at regular hours, the Husky squad is not practicing as a unit.

Ernie Colantonio of Newton, who plans to be a pitcher instead of an outfielder this year, works out at 3 o'clock with Catcher Fred Cusick in the cage, at 5 o'clock Sophomores Wally Sullivan and Al Pajonas do a little exercising there.

Charlie Foster, former star pupil of Tom Whalen of Lynn English, has been working out with his old coach, while Dave Gerry of Topsfield is utilizing a north shore neighbor as a catcher.

Despite the obvious handicaps, Gallagher is very optimistic about the season. He visited Huntington Field this morning and does not see how he can get his squad outdoors until Saturday at the earliest. That will give them less than a full week of practice in preparaton for the Eagles game.

Subdue the Cincinnati Reds

Yesterday at Charleston, S. C., Ted Williams (left) smashed a home run with a team mate on base in the first inning off the delivery of Johnny

Vander Meer and Jim Bagby (left) held the Cincinnati Reds to one hit and no runs in the first three innings. The Red Sox won the game 9 to 6.

Sox Trample Reds

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox cut loose with 10 hits in four innings yesterday to trample the Cincinnati Reds, 9 to 6, in an exhibition tilt.

Ted Williams battered out a circuit smash off Johnny Vander Meer in the first and before the hurler was relieved in the second three more runs had crossed the plate. Johnny Hutchings, his successor, fared but little better, being nipped for a run in the third and a trio of doubles good for three tallies in the fourth.

Held to two hits through five frames, the National League champs eked out two runs in the sixth on a walk, Frank McCormick's double and Harry Craft's single, and added four more in the seventh by twice filling the bases.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N)	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	8	1
Boston (A)	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	x	9	11	1

Vander Meer, Hutchings (3), Riddle (5), Barrett (8), and Hershberger; Bagby, Harris (4), Butland (7), Olson (7), and Desautels.

Southwest Track and Field Pageant Opens the New Outdoor Season on Saturday

Three Record Holders Enter Texas Relay Meet at Austin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, April 2—With a trio of meet record-holders on hand shooting at better standards and the classiest and largest field ever attracted for the event already entered, the Southwest's outstanding track and field pageant, the thirteenth annual Texas Relays will have its renewal Saturday in Texas Memorial Stadium at Austin. This event opens the new outdoor season for the nation's top sprinters, distance runners, jumpers, vaulters and weight men.

Of all the records on the books, the one that appears to be in greatest danger as the meet draws near is the high jump mark of six feet, seven inches set by Jack Vickery of the University of Texas in 1937. Barring an unexpected reversal of form, rangy Don Boylston of the Oklahoma Aggies, who recently did 6ft. 8in. at the Southwest exposition meet at Fort Worth, should win handily and probably with a new mark.

Defending Records

The three defending record holders listed for the competition are Elmer Hackney of Kansas State in the shot put, 52ft. 3¼in.; Beefus Bryan of the University of Texas in the pole vault, 13ft. 10⅛in.; and Freddie Wolcott of Rice Institute, 13.9 in the high hurdles.

Hackney and Bryan both incurred football injuries last autumn and are not expected to be in the form to endanger their own records. Wolcott is a possibility, but experts in the sport believe he'll need the most favorable conditions to topple his own record.

Another former winner of note who will compete is Don Lash, the former Indiana greyhound, who won the 3,000 meters in 1937 in 8:39. His chances of repeating are considered exceedingly slim. Favorite in the event will be Wayne Rideout of the famed North Texas State track twins.

This year's meet will attract the largest and one of the most brilliant arrays of stars in history. Indiana, concentrating on the two-mile relay, in which its main competition is expected to come from George Pepperdine of Los Angeles and the University of Oklahoma, is back after a two-year absence. Michigan State will be represented by a strong team and in addition to all of the major universities in the Southwest, there'll be athletes on hand from most of the Big Six schools, from several in the Big Ten and the Southeastern conference.

Wilson Referee

The meet will be run in four divisions—university class, college section, prep school and high school.

The entry has been so heavy that preliminaries will be necessary Saturday morning.

K. L. "Tug" Wilson, Athletic Director at Northwestern University, and present chairman of the national track rules committee, will be honorary referee. In this capacity he follows a long line of illustrious characters, including Major John L. Griffith, Fielding H. Yost, Amos Alonzo Stagg, the late Knute Rockne, Henry F. Chulte, Steve Farrell, Bill Hargiss, Bernie Moore, Billy Hayes and Pitch Johnson.

Wooderson a Fireman Now

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson—remember him, the world's mile record holder—is a fireman now and liable to become a soldier soon.

Sydney, the solicitor who normally would be dashing about in preparation for the 1,500 meters at Helsinki's Olympics this summer, is going sedately about his chores as a member of the Auxiliary Fire Service all tricked out in a sort of bus conductor's uniform. He has a good chance of changing it to an Army uniform before the year is out. Sydney is 25 and the intention is to call up his class starting the latter part of this week.

Duties Confining

Wooderson's present duties are confining but not hard. The A. F. S. was organized to take care of blazes caused by enemy bombing. To date there has been no bombing. So Wooderson, in common with thousands of others, keeps his buttons bright, practices shinnying down fire poles and the like, and spends 48 of every 72 hours on duty.

It is interfering tremendously with his law practice, not to mention his running.

Sydney, who was involved in that bumping incident in the Princeton Invitation Mile last June, is beginning to feel sorry he didn't stick around and do more than "just run" in the United States.

"If I had thought this war was going to start, I probably would have stayed over there and entered two or three more races. As it was I thought I'd turn the tables at Helsingfors. It doesn't look as though there'll be any running up there this summer, does it? Not for me, at any rate."

Invited to Run

However, the holder of the world's outdoor record of 4:06.4 may do some running of a sort soon. He has been invited to run in meets at Manchester and Birmingham, but hasn't made up his mind. He'd like to go, but the thought of what six months of A. F. S. has done to his form makes him shudder.

Told that Chuck Fenske, who defeated him at Princeton, was running the legs off the boys, including Cunningham, and had turned in two 4:07.4 miles he replied:

"Gracious, that's fast. I certainly would like to have another go at him."

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 2 (AP)—Doubles and singles events held the spotlight at the American Bowling Congress tournament today, despite poor showings by the principal contenders in team competition last night.

Jim Danek, Forest Park, Ill., who won the singles championship last year with 730, rolled only 503 as a member of the Vogel team of Cicero, Ill., in Monday night's program.

Philip Icuss and Murray Fowler, of Steubenville, Ohio, 1939 doubles winners, fared little better, hitting 525 and 535, respectively, for the Standard Slag quintet.

The three were to compete in their minor event specialties late today.

George Vallos and Ossie Resch, Youngstown, Ohio, marked up the only change in the high five standings yesterday with a 1,275 series in the doubles, good for fourth place.

Trophy to Rice

NEW YORK (AP)—Gregory Rice, who established a new world record of 13:52.3 for three miles in beating Finland's Taiso Maki recently, has been named the first winner of the Metroolitan Track Writers' Association trophy as the outstanding athlete of the indoor track season.

Rice, who also lowered the two-mile mark to 8:56.2, received 47 votes. New York University's Jim Herbert, holder of the indoor 600-yard mark of 1:10.8, was second with 27; Chuck Fenske, new mile king, third with 20, and Al Blozis, Georgetown sophomore, who wrecked all shot put records, fourth with 14.

No April Fool

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2 (AP)—'Twas no April Fool's joke either—

The locomotive of a train bearing the Cincinnati Reds ran out of coal yesterday, delaying the team's arrival here nearly two hours.

Five players "thumbed" a truck ride into town while their mates awaited a new engine.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 1

At Williamsburg, Va.: William and Mary 7, Washington and Lee 5.
At Charlottesville, Va.: Dartmouth 7, Virginia 6.
At Princeton, N. J.: Fordham 13, Princeton 1.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: Harvard 6, North Carolina 5.
At Raleigh, N. C.: Cornell 12, N. C. State 3.
At Columbia, S. C.: South Carolina 5, Ohio University 2.
At College Park, Md.: Maryland 16, Vermont 2 (eight innings by agreement).

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 1

At Williamsburg, Va.: Williams 9, William and Mary 0.
At Lexington, Va.: Dartmouth 7, Virginia Military Institute 2.

Canadian Open

TORONTO (CP)—The 33rd annual Canadian Open golf tournament will be held on the course of the Scarboro Golf and Country Club here about the third week in August, it was announced by officials of the Royal Canadian Golf Association.

Association tournament committee officials conferred here with Scarboro Club officials and the course was definitely selected. Exact dates will be announced later. It will be the fourth Canadian Open tournament here in the last five years. Last season the tournament was staged at Saint John, N. B.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

Lensvelt Nicola
Tournooiveld
THE HAGUE
Lunches Dinners
Teas Suppers
Music during Tea and Dinner

ENGLAND

SHERBORNE (Dorset)

THE THREE WISHES
Telephone 164
SHERBORNE DORSET
Home Made Cakes and Sweets
LUNCHEONS AND TEAS
ARTS AND CRAFTS
9 a. m.-6:30 p. m. Sundays 3-6 p. m.

FRANCE

PARIS

AU BON ACCUEIL
7 rue du 29 Juillet
Good little Restaurant

They Had a Busy Day

Wide World

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—University of Michigan's 400-yard freestyle relay foursome smashed all listed records with a 3:31 clocking, defeated Yale by a two-foot margin and retained the team championship over Yale, 45 to 42, in the seventeenth annual meet that ended in Payne Whitney Pool here last week end. The Michigan four, as they swam, left to right, are: Ed Hutchens, John Gillis, Charlie Barker and Gus Sharemet. The latter, hailed as another Johnny Weissmuller, had won the 100-yard freestyle crown earlier in the evening with a 51.8 second century, fastest of the year. In the relay Sharemet swam the final leg of 100 yards in the amazing time of 51 seconds flat, equaling the world record jointly held by Johnny Weissmuller and Peter Fick. The relay was the last race on the program.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

LAKELAND, Fla.—The Detroit Tigers, facing a long slow journey home to Briggs Stadium, are planning even more extensive travels next spring. They are considering adding an exhibition in Havana to the usual "Grapefruit League" program. The Tigers wind up their stay here tomorrow.

♦ ♦ ♦

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Although its a well known fact that the rookies who look so good in the spring often look equally bad in mid-season, it appears that young Johnny Rucker is going to be hard to oust from the center field spot with the New York Giants. Rucker, who is hitting .373 for the last seven exhibitions, stole the fielding spotlight in yesterday's exhibition with the Cleveland Indians with a dazzling catch of one of Ken Keltner's swats.

♦ ♦ ♦

EL PASO, Texas — Chicago's White Sox are giving infielders, Third Baseman Bob Kennedy and Second Baseman Don Kolloway a thorough test in their cross-country exhibition series with the Cubs. Both may be in the starting lineup if Eric McNair's arm fails to improve and Jackie Hayes' eye fails to respond. They're doing pretty well so far, too, for the Sox and Cubs have won five games apiece.

♦ ♦ ♦

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Thanks to the series in Cuba, Joe Orengo, has just about landed a job with the St. Louis Cardinals. A star shortstop with Sacramento last season, Orengo was tried at third and second with the Cards and didn't come through afield or at bat. Manager Ray Blades gave him a final trial at third in Havana, and Joe fielded sensationally. Now Blades has him practicing left handed batting, a trick that worked successfully with Jimmy Brown three years ago.

♦ ♦ ♦

DALLAS, Texas — Here's another warning to the New York Yankees' American League rivals: Babe Dahlgren, the "light hitting" first baseman, now is leading the Yanks in home-run clouting with four—three in the last seven games—and Joe Di Maggio hasn't hit a single in four days. They're all extra-base blows.

♦ ♦ ♦

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Old Chuck Klein still is a dangerous batter, one with whom no pitcher can afford to take a chance, and he's proved it several times since he rejoined the Phillies. Chuck's most recent effort was a triple, with three aboard, which won the intra-camp championship for his team yesterday.

♦ ♦ ♦

BISBEE, Ariz.—The Philadelphia Athletics and Pittsburgh Pirates wind up their spring series today and the A's aren't at all sorry. Pittsburgh has won eight of the 11 games so far, including a double-header yesterday. These pleasing results have caused Manager Frankie Frisch to ease up a bit on the driving tactics he has been using on the Bucs.

♦ ♦ ♦

LAKELAND, Fla.—Joe Kraskauskas, big blond Washington southpaw, is being Joe Kraskauskas for a change, and his prospects look good for an A-1 season on the mound. For almost five years he has tried to imitate such as Lefty Gomez, Carl Hubbell and Mose Grove without success. This year Coach Benny Bengough persuaded him to stop experimenting.

♦ ♦ ♦

ATLANTA—Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers is feeling even more cheerful than yesterday's 19-2 win over the Atlanta Crackers seems to warrant. It's because his lame arm is improving rapidly.

♦ ♦ ♦

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Pitchers Mel Harder and Johnny Allen, and infielders Oscar Grimes and Lou Boudreau rejoined the Cleveland Indians as they arrived here for another game with the New York Giants. The four players were left behind when the Tribe broke camp at Fort Myers last week.

♦ ♦ ♦

BRADENTON, Fla.—The Boston Bees, who break camp tomorrow, finally appear to be rounding into shape. Buddy Hassett, first baseman, took part in yesterday's intrasquad game and moved around well, although he took things easy. Today Manager Casey Stengel planned to call on Joe Callahan and Dick Errickson for nine innings each in a camp game.

♦ ♦ ♦

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Despite the St. Louis Browns' fine won-and-lost record, Manager Fred Haney is far from pleased with the work of his pitchers. Bob Harris is the only hurler who has traveled the distance in 14 games against minor league opposition.

♦ ♦ ♦

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Johnny Vander Meer is the dejected member of the Cincinnati Reds' pitching staff and Joe Beggs the cheerful one these days. Johnny left yesterday's title with the Red Sox in the second round after giving five runs, six hits and two walks. Beggs, who claims he gets more zip behind the ball by raising up on his toes just before the pitch, announces: "I've got my old bounce back."

Sport Siftings

Buenos Aires has a swimming pool that will accomodate 5,000 spectators. . . . University of California has a freshman who has run the 440 in 48s. His name is Grover Klemmer. . . . Pretty good prospect for a new world's record in two or three years.

♦ ♦ ♦

Walter Johnson, famous pitcher, is running for the House of Representatives from Maryland. . . . Brown has a basketball coach who never played as an undergraduate. And his team defeated Dartmouth, winner of the Eastern Intercollegiate League!

♦ ♦ ♦

This was the twentieth successive year that a Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers College five coached, by Rankin Williams, had competed in the National A. A. U. basketball championships.

California and Stanford meet in two track and field meets each year. One is the regulation dual meet and the other a set of relays.

♦ ♦ ♦

Last year the Athletics played 66 games against the Yankees, Red Sox and Indians and won only 12 of them. Connie Mack believes his team will do better this season. . . . It is expected that 25,000 teams will compete for the semiprofessional baseball championship of the United States this summer.

♦ ♦ ♦

When the Harvard varsity crew won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta in 1914, it remained in the United States until the war was over. And Harvard has the cup again with England engaged in war. It is to be hoped the trophy will not remain in Boston as long this time. . . . Since 1900 Chicago and Pittsburgh have played each other 864 times in the National League and each has won just one-half of the games.

♦ ♦ ♦

Twenty-seven of the 31 exhibition games scheduled for the White Sox this spring were against National League clubs. Fifteen of them were against the Cubs and 10 against Pittsburgh. The Phillies had the other two. . . . The Trustees of the Comiskey estate want to sell the White Sox because they consider baseball a "hazardous" business, yet we read that New York bankers are ready to back a deal to buy the New York Yankees.

G. M. R. H.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

SERIES A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Boston	2	4	9	15
Rangers	4	2	15	9

SERIES B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

SERIES C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

SERIES D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1.
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

SERIES E

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Toronto at Rangers Tuesday night.

Far West's Kandahar April 6-7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Oregon—Battling the most unfavorable snow conditions that western America has known in its skiing history, Oregon ski clubs have completed course selections for the second annual Far West Kandahar downhill races on Mount Hood and have invited 81 of the nationally outstanding skiers to compete over them on April 6 and 7.

Week Later

Coming a week later than last year's national championships and U. S. team tryouts on Mount Hood, this will be the latest date that a major American championship has ever been held. Although ample snow will cover the downhill course at Timberline, the world-famous slalom slopes in the Ski Bowl are already showing rocks on exposed slopes, officials report.

Richard Durrance of Sun Valley Ski Club heads the list of invitations, for the former Dartmouth racer has held national titles for six years, and last year at Mount Hood skied off with both amateur and open combined championships. Other outstanding men who were given bids for the exclusive event were Friedl Pfeiffer of Sun Valley, Wendall Cram of Bridgewater, Vt., Steve Bradley of Madison, Wis., Bobby Blatt of Yosemite, Toni Matt of Eastern Slope, New Hampshire, and Bert Irwin of Princeton, B. C.

Women Racers

Top-notch women racers asked to compete include Grace Carter Lindley of Minneapolis, Ann Cook of Burlington, Vt., Marian McKean of Sun Valley and Betty Woolsey of New York. Ten outstanding racers from the Pacific Northwest will be selected to defend the home slopes.

Many of those invited have competed in the famous Alpine Kandahar of central Europe after which the U. S. event is patterned. The challenge cups offered at Mount Hood are provided by the Kandahar Ski Club of Great Britain and were first won at Yosemite National Park last season when the first Far West Kandahar was held under direction of the Yosemite Winter Club.

Young Golfers in Command In North and South Event

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2 (AP)—Forty years now they've been playing this North and South amateur golf championship, and when the championship field of 32 eager qualifiers headed out for match play today it looked as though the youngsters were in command.

Grover Pool, Jr., 17-year-old Duke University freshman from Raleigh, N. C., showed the way to a field of 164 yesterday with a startling 33-35—68, four under par, in the qualifying round. His first opponent today was L. B. Peterson of Steubenville, Ohio, who had a 79.

Awaits Orders

Pool's performance was a stroke better than the 34-35—69 carded by Joe Thompson of Hamilton, Ontario, a Canadian ace awaiting orders to join his flying unit in Europe. Thompson's rival today was H. S. Malik, bearded, turbaned linksman from Bombay, India, who qualified at 79.

Skip Alexander, a youngster from Durham, N. C., qualified in third position with a 70, and drew Jack H. Selby, an 80-shooter from Oakland, Calif. Young Bobby Dunkelberger, Southern amateur champ, and R. A. Stranahan of Toledo, tied with 72's. Dunkelberger today was matched against Walter Justin, Jr., of Scranton, who shot an 80, while Stranahan was faced by Peter Page of Ardmore, Pa., who fired a 78.

Pairings

Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, N. Y., the defending champ, who qualified at 76, was paired against young Bill Cozart of Durham, who carded 79. George T. Dunlap, Jr., of Pinehurst, five times winner of this event, carded 75 and today went against Hobb Anderson of Wilson, N. C., who had a 78.

Other championship pairings and their qualifying scores:

Peter Gruntal, 76, Hartsdale, N. Y., vs. Chuck Alexander, 73, Durham.
W. L. Granberry, 3rd, 75, Nashville Tenn., vs. R. W. Knowles Jr., 77, Brookline, Mass.
James T. Hunter, 76, North Adams, Mass., vs. D. D. Cooke, 77, New York.
Arthur E. Jones, 76, Short Hills, N. J., vs. H. H. Handly Jr., 77, Hartford, Conn.
John W. Grange, 76, Bryn Mawr, Pa., vs. Joseph W. Monahan, 80, Waverly, Mass.
J. B. Ryerson, 75, Cooperstown, N. Y., vs. W. J. Wallace Jr., 76, Los Angeles.
Eric Thompson, 77, St. John, N. B., vs. winner of play-off among eight for 32d place.
Pat Mucci, 75, Newark, N. J., vs. Benny Goodes, 80, Burlington, N. C.
Doug Porter, 75, Rock Island, Ill., vs. W.B. McCullough Jr., 77, Philadelphia.

All-America Team

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Three Indiana University players were named to the All-America team chosen by officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association after the Hoosiers won the NCAA championship by defeating University of Kansas, 60 to 42.

Marvin Huffman, senior guard and captain of the Indiana squad, was named the most valuable player of the tournament.

Howard Engleman, Kansas forward, was selected as captain of the first team.

The selections:

First Team	Second Team
Engleman (Capt.), Kansas, f	f, Armstrong, Indiana
McCreary, Indiana, f	f, Ebling, Kansas
Bill Menke, Indiana, c	c, Zimmer, Indiana
Huffman, Indiana, g	g, Harp, Kansas
Allen, Kansas, g	g, Voran, Kansas

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In the Dugout

By Rumill

Cronin After the Yankees

BRADENTON, Fla.—Very soon now, Joe Cronin will lead his Boston Red Sox into another American League campaign against the Yankees. For the first time since he took over the managerial post of the Hub outfit, Joe comes right out and says that he will stop the powerful New Yorkers. Those who have followed the Grapefruit League and can remember past triumphs of Joe McCarthy's brilliant crew, doubt this. But, of course, nobody can say that Cronin is wrong until the pennant marathon has been run. Perhaps he is right. More likely, however, he is trying to spread a little confidence among the men under him.

After several weeks at Sarasota and surrounding country, the Red Sox pitching looks as if it might be slightly better than it was in 1939. The rest of the team should be at least as effective. But the general improvement does not seem impressive enough to overtake the great Yankees, who also have added promising young talent to their mound group. It can be said, however, that if Cronin's gang pulls together with all cylinders firing from mid-April until October, the Yanks will not walk away with anything.

Strong Reserves

When discussing the possible downfall of the New Yorkers, one usually gets around to the injury angle. It is pointed out that if Bill Dickey, or Red Ruffing, or Joe Di Maggio should be sidelined for a number of weeks, McCarthy would not win so often. But this story does not hold as much water as it once did, because both Di Mag and Ruff were not in top shape all of last season, and still the Yanks walked in. Also, McCarthy is fortunate to have the classiest reserves in all of baseball. Even if Dickey, or Di Mag, or Ruffing was out for the entire year, the club probably would not sag a great deal.

But getting back to the Red Sox, there is a feeling in this direction that Cronin will get some high grade pitching this year from a young right-hander named Emerson Dickman. If Joe feels the same way about the situation as a majority of rival managers, he will use Dick as one of his starting boxmen. Last year the former Washington and Lee athlete appeared in 48 engagements, more than any other hurler, but started only once. He closed the race with eight triumphs and three setbacks. It was apparent that he lacked the stamina to go the full route.

This spring, however, Dickman is bigger and stronger, has better control of his fast ball, has shown Cronin a newly-developed change of pace, and everything considered, looks like a big league nine-inning pitcher. After watching him work recently, a prominent American Leaguer said: "That Dickman is the best pitcher Cronin's got. His fast ball is alive. And that curve—why, it doesn't break until it's right on top of you. He can slow up on the hitters, too, and make them moan."

With Fritz Ostermueller not ready to pitch the full distance and Woody Rich slow getting into condition, it would seem that Cronin could afford to try Dickman on the starting line with Lefty Grove, Dennie Galehouse, Jack Wilson and Jim Bagby. If these regulars came through sensationally, of course, a boy with Dick's ability might be more valuable in the bull pen. But from this side of the field it looks as if the Red Sox will need every starting pitcher of merit they can uncover.

Joe Heving is back to be the Fred Marberry of the staff and Cronin has started North with a young left-hander named Mickey Harris who figures to give the club a lift. Mickey is bigger than he was the day Bill Terry chased him out of the Polo Grounds, is plenty fast and has an overhand curve ball that is a honey, as they say in the dugout. Being left-handed is not exactly a handicap to the New York youngster either, because the Sox need assistance from that side. There is no way of telling how much help Ostermueller will be this year.

Women's Met Golf

NEW YORK (AP)—The women's Metropolitan Golf Association championships will be played at the Montclair (N. J.) Golf Club June 3 to 8, it was announced here by Mrs. Josephine Windle Korber, Association President.

Among other outstanding attractions on the Association's 1940 schedule of 25 events are:

New Jersey Shore Tournament at Deal, Rumson and Hollywood, July 29-31; Windle Challenge Trophy Competition, Century Country Club, May 14; Scotch foursomes, Sunningdale, August 6-7.

Mother-Son tournament, Siwanoy, July 11; Mother-daughter, Cherry Valley, July 2; Brother-Sister, Women's National, July 15; Husband-Wife, Lakeville, in August.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Result April 1

At College Park, Md.: Maryland 12, Dartmouth 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
APRIL 6, 1940

POLITICS FOR SERVICE INSTEAD OF SPOILS
By William Yandell Elliott
Presenting a case for civil service reforms which will encourage the training of career men for positions of leadership in government.

IT'S THE DICTATORS WHO WERE SURPRISED
By Charles E. Gratke
Analysis of the policy of bluff and threat by which totalitarian leaders have sown aggression and reaped failure.

IN THE GLOW OF THE GRIDIRON By Erwin D. Canham
Behind the curtain with the Gridironers, famous club of Washington newspaper men, as they prepare their annual show of song and satire for the delectation of the great and near great of the United States capital.

FROM PIRACY TO PHOSPHATE By Charles d'Emery
Discussion of the strategic importance of Curacao and Aruba, Dutch West Indies, treasure islands of the Caribbean.

MACKENZIE KING BETWEEN TWO WORLDS
By Bruce Hutchison
Profile of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada's five-times Premier and one of the first statesmen of the British Empire.

BANFF TO JASPER—A ROAD TO THE CLOUDS
By Leavitt F. Morris
How highway engineers have scaled the frozen ramparts of the Canadian Rockies most northerly outpost and converted it into a tourist spectacle.

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The Home Forum

Tender Portrait

It was a little picture taken by the sun in North Wales. Later it was enlarged so that every detail could be appreciated; and it happens that now it is framed and hangs on the wall of an Arab house in far-away Jerusalem.

The light of afternoon was shining down warmly over Cardigan Bay, over the Snowdon mountains, and over the whole plain; and the sky above was a deep blue arch, when Aunt Jo decided to take a snapshot of her mother. She was prepared to use a whole film, in the hope of getting one really worthy picture to take back with her in the autumn to Palestine.

It is a house of gray Welsh granite in which her mother lives, with a graveled terrace from which one can look over a narrow wood of firs, larches, and mountain ash to the marshy plain known as the Morfa. Beyond the plain lie the mounded sandhills, which form the natural barrier to the waters of the bay. To the left of the wide expanse rises Harlech Castle with its round towers; to the right, but far away, one sees the faint point of Snowdon. Often this is hidden by clouds; but, on this particular day, Snowdon rose clear, so that, when Aunt Jo lured her mother onto the terrace to be photographed, the view was certainly magnificent. She came slowly down the steps and crossed the gravel, to rest her hand on the ivied wall of the terrace. There she stood, her eyes crinkled a little in the sunlight, as she looked across the plain toward the silver line of the sea.

* * *

Aunt Jo did not attempt to change her mother's attitude or to pull her coat quite straight, or to do any of the things that a real photographer might have done out of professional pride. She merely located her mother in the finder, held her camera straight, pressed the button, and the sun did the rest. What she achieved was perhaps the best likeness of her mother ever taken, and it was completed before she realized that the sitting had even begun. Seven other snapshots were taken later, but none of them came up to the first; for Jo's mother began to realize that a whole film was being, as she thought, wasted on her, and she was by this time a little self-conscious and anxious to please.

Undoubtedly, the first snapshot was the best. It shows a woman whom the years have left in the fullest possession of her faculties, and who is better-looking now in proportion to her years than she was as a far younger woman. Her hair is white but abundant, her cheeks rounded and rosy. It is odd how even the black and white of the camera seem to suggest the warmth of her coloring. There is nothing small about her. Even a stranger can see, from the generous lines of her face and person, that she is ready and willing to give with both hands to all who need her help. There she stands in the full sunlight, and the sunlight itself is not more magnanimous, or more honest than she. The frank gray eyes are half closed, in order to look far away, and the lips parted in a little smile.

* * *

That little smile is not, strange to say, for her daughter. It is rather for the great shining expanse of the sea, which is her constant companion, though her sons and daughters may come and go. Here she is far from the sea; for there is a steep hill to descend, and a tedious stretch of sandhills to cross, or she would visit her gigantic, temperamental friend and commune with it daily. Probably her deepest solace is drawn from the great manifestations of nature: from the sight of the cloud shadows marching over the hills; from the bright arc of the rainbow; from the long-drawn-out glories of our northern sunsets; from the slow unfolding of distant views as she walks among the hills. But to her the greatest of these manifestations of nature is the glorious ever-changing sea, which is the nobler for its rhythmic glory of wave following wave, and tide following tide.

Among such scenes, she shakes off domestic cares and all the plans connected with a great and branching family. She forgets all near or distant wars, as wooded hills and slopes, covered with heather, move slowly into sight. Then she begins to sing a German folk-song, which runs in part: "If God wishes to show a man real favor He sends him out into the wide world, and points out His wonders through hills and valleys through wood and field." She sings aloud with the full ringing voice of a young woman. When her children hear her sing this song, they look at each other and know that their mother is utterly and entirely happy.

C. J. G.

Water Color: Riverscape

Smeared-gold strides upon the waters:
The sun is half-set, and no wind
Runs wanton in the trees.

Blue-steel: the factory-whistles blow,
In town they blow: blue-steel.

But here is all gold

And the silence of
Half-sunset by the river.

CHARLES HUDEBURG

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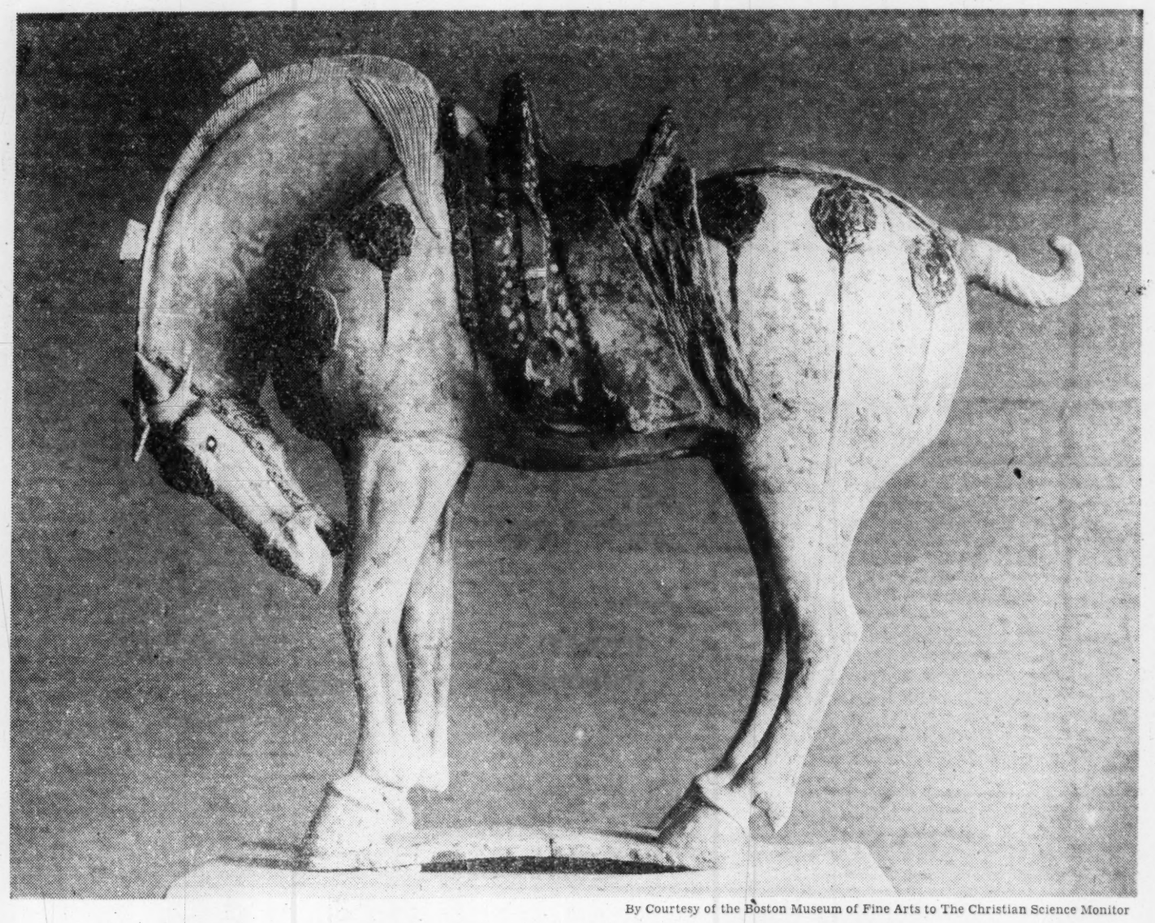

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

A CHINESE POTTERY HORSE OF THE T'ANG DYNASTY

THE CHINESE TOMBS of the T'ang Period (618-906) have yielded many a realistic pottery animal, such as this T'ang horse, as well as little images of dancers and musicians. These represent a commonly practiced handicraft, and were probably produced in large numbers for the market of the time. They have been found in all degrees of excellence. Some pieces were artistically executed, while others were made in an uninspired, workaday fashion.

This horse stands about two feet high. The body is dull buff, while the saddle and trappings are glazed in ocher and sea-green hues, providing a handsome glossy decoration.

Samoa Prepares To Celebrate

THE PEOPLE OF the South Seas do not require money. Everything they require of life is supplied by the rich land and the bountiful sea. There are no economic problems, and, since the price of copra has fallen so low, it is only when they need money for the church that they bother to prepare the once precious commodity. A new church at Luma, the village in which I was staying, was to be dedicated the following month, and a huge feast was already in preparation.

I observed as I walked along the "street," a meandering trail of hard-packed sand lined with graceful cocoanut palms, village matrons cleaning house preparatory to the dedication. The Samoan houses are mostly circular in shape, mounted on an elevated platform of rocks. The roofs are dome-shaped and supported on upright poles. From the eaves are strung mats like Venetian blinds which may be raised or lowered according to the weather. . . .

Women were bringing up beach rubble from the shore to spread over the floor of their "fales." They were weaving new blinds from palm fronds and plaiting mats from the leaves of the laufala (pandanus) to spread over the pebble-surfaced floors. Throughout the village, girls were clearing the scrubby grass, dried leaves and other refuse from the clean white coral sand which lies like a heavy carpet on top of the earth.

The men too were busy, building guest "fales" to house the expected visitors. No nails are used in the construction of the Samoan houses. They are tied together with a tough cord, called afa, made from the husk of the cocoanut, which is beaten until it shreds apart. The fibers are then plaited like the pigtails worn by little girls. The plaiting is a process confined to the chiefs of the village, who sit, during idle moments, producing great rolls of the cord like old ladies engaged in tatting.

The heavy work was being done by youths who were carrying the massive timbers used for uprights down from the hills, miles distant. One crew, amid much hilarity, arrived while I stood watching. . . .

Even Anna was coming in for her share of participation in the preparations. She had a stock of ancient hats which had long since outlived their usefulness. These she was bartering with ladies of the village for food supplies, shells, tapas and anything else they had to offer. We laughed until the tears rolled at the manner in which they wore the unaccustomed headgear; but it made no difference—the aura of civilization was what they sought more than the appearance. — From "Polynesian Venture," by TRUMAN BAILEY. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

A First Lesson In Writing

THE OLD SCHOLAR opened his eyes and became aware once more of the busy thoroughfare. An eight-year-old with shaven scalp, in the center of which one patch of black hair stood erect, bent over the writing materials on the tray.

"Look, but do not touch!" the owner cautioned gently.

"A thousand pardons, Honorable Teacher," apologized the boy, bowing his head toward the ground three times. "I meant no harm."

The wise old eyes lighted with warmth. Unlike many of his generation, this street urchin had been taught courteous ways at least. "Would you like to write characters?" the scholar inquired gravely.

"Very much, Revered Sir! I wish to write words and read books and perhaps, when I am old, become a great man like you. In our family, though, there is not enough money for food, so of course, none for learning."

Here was a child hungry to do books and denied the opportunity! For a moment the elderly figure remained silent and immobile, then with a sudden impulse addressed the would-be student. "Son of Wise Fathers, what is your excellent name?"

"Those under my miserable and dishonorable roof are called Lu, Great Teacher, and I, the third son, am Hsiao San."

Moistening his ink tablet, the scholar took up a brush, shaped it to a hairlike point, and began to write.

"Stand at my left, Young Seeker of Wisdom," he ordered, "and I will show you how to write your name . . . , and now we have completed the good character, *Lu*. Cherish your name in honor! Remember always the order of the strokes, for without order, balance and beauty can be built neither in writing nor in life. Now having seen, can you write the word for me? Hold your pen with firmness and dampen it again! First the straight stroke, then the dash!

The boy's hand grasped the brush; stiffly and crudely the *Lu* character was formed.

"It is five tenths good," said the teacher. "You have eyes that see. Only a few small errors have been made, and in the beginning, all things are difficult. Learn your first saying from the Ancient Wisdom: 'If a man study all his days, he will not know everything.'"

The child, his bright, black eyes burning with eagerness, repeated the proverb carefully, word by word, and the old scholar smiled approval. "Now go, New Student, to your parents! Tell them that if it be their wish, I have chosen to teach you how to read and write. When they do not need you, and you see me with no other affairs, come to me here."

Overwhelmed by Good Fortune, the boy stared, endeavoring to control the quivering of a childishly rounded chin. When this was accomplished, he stammered, "But, Honorable Hsien-Seng, I am most unworthy of such great kindness, most unworthy!" He stooped suddenly and touched his forehead in the dust; then bowing himself away from this important presence, turned at the end of the street and ran wildly home to share the news with his mother. — From "Portraits From a Chinese Scroll," by ELIZABETH FOREMAN LEWIS. (Philadelphia: Winston.)

Crossing the Notch

Here is the yoke, the mountain crossing:
The notch of a journey over the pastures high
And my traveling heart on my paces tossing
Like the line of the yoke at horizon-sky.
—Yes, the sun bursts out, the leaves are needled
By sun, and the lark's first rising song has pealed
And I am descending the other side of the crossing
To find this cabin's morning smoke on the field.

M. H. CONSTABLE

The Emperor Was An Earnest Pupil

FROM APPOLLONIUS I learned freedom of will and undeviating steadiness of purpose; and so to look to nothing else, not even for a moment, except to reason. . . . From him I learned how to receive from friends what are esteemed favours, without being either humbled by them or letting them pass unnoticed. . . .

From my brother Severus, to love my kin, and to love truth, and to love justice; . . . and from him I received the idea of a polity in which there is the same law for all, a polity administered with regard to equal rights and equal freedom of speech, and the idea of a kingly government which respects most of all the freedom of the governed; I learned from him also consistency and undeviating steadiness in my regard for philosophy; and a disposition to do good and to give to others readily, and to cherish good hopes, and to believe that I am loved by my friends. . . .

From Maximus I learned self-government, and not to be led aside by anything; and cheerfulness in all circumstances, and a just admixture in the moral character of sweetness and dignity, and to do what is set before me without complaining. — From "The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," translated by George Long.

Two Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE MEETS all the needs of humanity. Even those who have scoffed at its teachings have acknowledged the power which the Scriptures have exercised throughout the ages in the lives and history of mankind. During many centuries there was an almost continuous struggle to open the Bible pages to all. In spite of persecutions, imprisonments, and burnings at the stake, the desire of the lowly minded to read the Bible and share its spiritual treasures was finally fulfilled centuries ago in England and other lands.

It is interesting to observe that this hunger for divine nourishment received little aid from church or state. It sprang up spontaneously in human hearts, wherever the love of good was seeking expression, and neither ignorance nor selfish arrogance could stay it or deny it. Because it was based on a sincere search for God, it was favored by omnipotence; and at last it overcame all opposition. Christian Science proclaims as the first tenet of its teachings, on page 497 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

As the centuries rolled on, the craving to understand God better continued. Ritualism and formal religion failed to satisfy the heartfelt need of humanity to unlock the secrets of spiritual power which Christ Jesus so marvelously possessed and used. It was in response to this divinely directed yearning that the "key" to the Scriptures at last came to light. In 1866, at Lynn, Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy stood face to face with seemingly inevitable death. In that eventful hour she laid hold of the truth of man's divine dominion over evil, as the Master foretold his followers should do, and she was immediately restored to health, vigor, and an unparalleled career of unselfish usefulness and service to mankind. Her discovery of Christ's healing power opened her consciousness to receive and record the Science of Christianity—the exact, demonstrable knowledge which can be understood, applied, and taught to others. Finally, in 1875, she published Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook, and so laid the foundation of the greatest revival of pure Christianity since the days of the Founder of Christianity.

In the tenth chapter of the book of Revelation, we read of "another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud." We are there told that this angel "had in his hand a little book open." After precisely this manner did the healing message of Christian Science appear. It did not come to supplant the Bible or to revise it in the slightest particular. It fulfills Bible prophecies by bringing the Science of goodness within the reach of every sincere seeker after righteousness. No longer need the sufferer read that Christ Jesus healed the sick, and remain baffled in his own search for healing. In the Christian Science textbook he can find—as thousands in every year since 1875 have found—that the power of Christ, Truth, to heal is as available today as in days of old. Mrs. Eddy named her discovery Christian Science. Because it is Christian, it is simple and easy to grasp and apply. Little children gladly catch its message and use its power unaided. It is Science because it is based on unchanging, divine Principle which is free to all, and which can be proved by all who follow its rules.

Sometimes it has been objected that because Mrs. Eddy was a woman she has no rightful place in the line of spiritual revelation. A careful study of the Bible overrules this objection, and sincere application of Mrs. Eddy's teachings destroys it forever. In fact, many a healing of supposedly incurable disease has followed quickly, when it has been recognized that it was Mrs. Eddy's Christlike purity which enabled her to receive the vision from on high. Just as the apostles on one occasion healed a lame man in the name of Christ "through faith in his name" (Acts 3:16), so today the meek and lowly in heart glimpse in Mrs. Eddy's teachings the gracious touch of the same healing Christ.

The last chapter of Science and Health comprises one hundred pages of letters whose writers were healed of physical and moral disorders simply by reading Science and Health. There is a great host of redeemed men and women in the world who can echo these words of Mrs. Eddy's (Science and Health, p. 347): "If Christian Science takes away the popular gods,—sin, sickness, and death,—it is Christ, Truth, who destroys these evils, and so proves their nothingness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

My Calendar Proclaims

The figures on my calendar proclaim
Winter will soon be nothing but a name.
I hear the dropping of the melting snow
Anticipating April's sun and showers
And seem to hear in answer far below
The up-up-thrusting of a million flowers.

I look across the meadows white and still
But know that soon this sleeping land will thrill
With life again, this very field be green
With grasses, bright with children rolling over
The soft earth, finding here, where cold has been,
Fire of the sun amid the ripened clover.

Too long by cold and winter disciplined,
I dream of warmth, of blossoming orchard trees
So am I careless of this bitter wind,
Feel it instead as summer's welcome breeze.
Let us relax in sun, let the heart sing!
My calendar proclaims the coming spring.

MARJORIE KNAPP

Deux Livres

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE RÉPOND à tous les besoins de l'humanité. Ceux mêmes qui se sont raillés de ses enseignements ont reconnu qu'au cours des âges, les Écritures ont exercé une très grande influence sur la vie des hommes et sur l'histoire des peuples. Pour rendre accessibles à tous les pages de la Bible, il fallut des siècles d'une lutte presque ininterrompue. Malgré les persécutions, l'emprisonnement et les supplices, des hommes au cœur humble persistaient à vouloir lire la Bible et partager avec d'autres ses trésors spirituels; et quelques siècles avant notre époque, ce désir trouva enfin son accomplissement dans plusieurs pays au nombre desquels était l'Angleterre.

Il vaut la peine d'observer que cette soif des choses divines ne fut guère encouragée par l'église ou l'État. Elle se développa spontanément dans les cœurs partout où l'amour du bien cherchait à s'exprimer; et ni l'ignorance ni l'arrogance égoïste ne purent la réprimer ou l'exclure. Parce qu'elle se fondait sur le désir sincère de trouver Dieu, elle avait l'appui de l'omnipotence; aussi finit-elle par vaincre toutes les résistances. En Science Chrétienne, le premier article de foi est le suivant, qu'on trouve à la page 497 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy: "En tant qu'adhérents de la Vérité, nous prenons la Parole inspirée de la Bible comme notre guide suffisant à la Vie éternelle."

Au cours des siècles, le besoin de mieux comprendre Dieu ne fit que s'accroître. Le ritualisme et la religion tout extérieure ne répondaient pas aux besoins profonds de l'humanité, qui cherchait à pénétrer les ressorts du pouvoir spirituel que le Christ Jésus possédait et dont il faisait un usage si remarquable. En réponse à cette aspiration divinement dirigée, la "clef" des Écritures vit enfin le jour. En 1866, à Lynn dans le Massachusetts, Mrs. Eddy eut devant elle la perspective d'une mort qu'on disait imminente. A cette heure mémorable, elle saisit la vérité, le fait que Dieu donne à l'homme la maîtrise sur le mal; le Maître avait prédit ce que cette connaissance ferait pour ses disciples, et en effet, Mrs. Eddy fut immédiatement rendue à la santé, à la vigueur, et fournit une carrière sans égale, éminemment utile au genre humain et pleine d'abnégation. Lorsqu'elle eut découvert le pouvoir guérisseur du Christ, sa pensée réceptive accueillit et rédigea la Science du christianisme — la connaissance exacte et démontrable susceptible d'être comprise, mise en pratique, enseignée à d'autres personnes. Finalement, en 1875, elle publia *Science et Santé*, le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, posant ainsi les bases du plus grand réveil qu'ait eu le pur christianisme depuis l'époque de son Fondateur.

Au chapitre dix, l'Apocalypse décrit "un autre ange plein de force, qui était enveloppé d'un nuage" et qui descendait du ciel. Nous apprenons que cet ange "tenait à la main un petit livre ouvert." C'est précisément ainsi qu'apparut le bienfaisant message de la Science Chrétienne. Il ne vint pas supplanter la Bible ou la reviser d'une manière quelconque. Il accomplit les prophéties bibliques en mettant la Science du bien à la portée de tous ceux qui cherchent sincèrement la justice. Lisant dans la Bible les guérisons faites par le Christ Jésus, celui qui souffre de maladie n'est plus frustré dans sa propre recherche de la guérison. En effet, à partir de 1875, chaque année des milliers de personnes ont constaté, grâce au livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, qu'aujourd'hui le pouvoir du Christ, de la Vérité, est accessible comme il l'était autrefois; et tout chercheur peut s'en assurer. Mrs. Eddy appela sa découverte Science Chrétienne. Parce qu'elle est Chrétienne, cette Science est simple, on peut facilement la saisir et la mettre en pratique. Les petits enfants perçoivent avec joie son message; ils emploient son pouvoir, dans bien des cas sans assistance. Elle a droit au nom de Science, car elle se fonde sur l'immuable Principe divin accessible à tous, démontrable par quiconque en suit les règles.

On a parfois allégué qu'étant une femme, Mrs. Eddy ne peut être mise au rang de ceux qui reçurent des révélations spirituelles. L'étude attentive de la Bible écarte cette objection, que détruit à jamais l'application sincère des enseignements de Mrs. Eddy. Au fait, des maladies prétendues incurables ont souvent été rapidement guéries lorsqu'on a reconnu que la pureté chrétienne de Mrs. Eddy la mit à même de recevoir la vision qui lui vint d'en haut. En une certaine occasion, les apôtres guérirent un impotent au nom du Christ, "par la foi en son nom" (Actes 3:16); de même aujourd'hui, ceux qui sont doux et humbles de cœur découvrent dans les enseignements de Mrs. Eddy l'influence et la grâce du Christ guérisseur.

Dans *Science et Santé*, le dernier chapitre comprend une centaine de pages reproduisant maintes lettres dont les auteurs furent guéris de peines physiques et morales simplement par la lecture de *Science et Santé*. Ils sont légion de nos jours les humains rachetés qui peuvent faire écho à ces paroles écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 347): "Si la Science Chrétienne ôte les dieux populaires, — le péché, la maladie et la mort, — c'est le Christ, la Vérité, qui détruit ces maux et en prouve ainsi le néant."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1940

Mass Action To Reduce Tax Burden Urged

Chamber committee asks concerted move of official and unofficial agencies to draft program.

Acting in concert, all official and unofficial agencies should bend their efforts toward drafting a program of legal and administrative changes "to bring about a genuine reduction in the tax burden," it was proposed today by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"The financial structure of Boston's city government is so honeycombed with divided jurisdictions and uncontrollable charges," the Committee, of which Fred A. Dakin is chairman, declared, "that no Mayor can be made responsible entirely for either an increase or a reduction in the tax rate."

Although the report made no suggestions as to how the various official and unofficial agencies should be united in a city-wide joint effort, some commentators have recently proposed that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin assume the leadership by calling in experts from civic agencies and certain city departments to help him in working out a long-range financial program.

Scrutiny of Items

Critical and detailed scrutiny of every item making up the tax rate, whether under State, metropolitan, county, school or city jurisdiction, was urged by the Committee as the initial necessity of any thoroughgoing program of reform.

Since financial control of some of these items, namely the State and metropolitan expenditures, and final authority concerning county finances, resides in the General Court, the bulletin by implication urges that such a plan be drafted with a view to seeking legislative action for the relief of Boston at the 1941 session on Beacon Hill.

"We are inclined in this community to become exercised over a tax rate increase when the time is too short in which to do much to prevent it," the Committee explained. "Consequently, we believe that the interest that is now apparent should be directed partly to the tax rates of 1941 and later years."

Further Cut

Speaking of more immediate issues, the Committee reiterated its conviction that 1940 budget allowances do not stand at an "irreducible minimum," and demanded that Mayor Tobin, who is now preparing to give final assent to the 1940 budget, make an impartial re-examination of the budget in the light of Councilor Henry L. Shattuck's minority report urging economies estimated to reach a potential $2,304,000.

The report presents tables of figures showing that relief costs continue to rise. More money, was spent in Boston for welfare during 1939 than in any previous year—just under $37,000,000. Of this, about $15,000,000 was supplied locally—only 7.6 per cent less than the all-time high for local expenditures have steadily increased, while local outlays have fallen off only slightly.

The Chamber cites this situation, which adds nearly $10 to the tax rate, in emphasizing the urgency of the need for some kind of tax reduction.

Brann of Maine Talking Politics

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis Brann of Maine arranged to confer with President Roosevelt today.

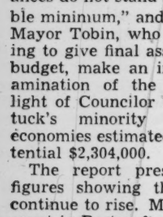
In Democratic circles it was said the former Governor probably would run for the United States Senate, and it was understood he would discuss with the President possibilities for a state ticket as well as his own political future.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows are seeking the Republican nomination for the Senate seat which will be left open by the retirement of Senator Frederick Hale.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with scattered cloudiness this afternoon, becoming overcast tonight and Wednesday, with light rain by Wednesday night; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 30's; rising temperature Wednesday; gentle to moderate northwest to north winds, becoming northeast late Wednesday.



Maine: Fair and slightly colder on the south coast tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by showers at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds shifting to northeast over south portion Wednesday; weather fair tonight increasing cloudiness on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

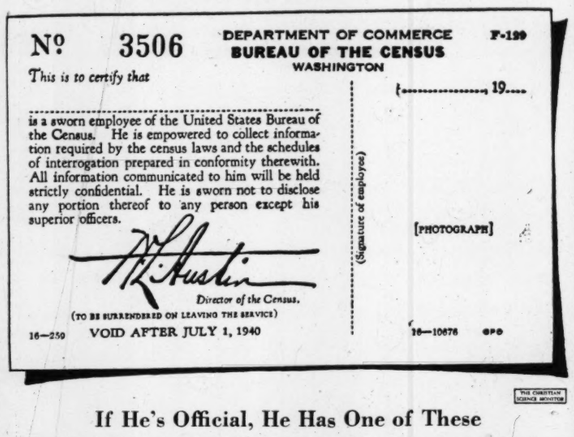
	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	34	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	40	37	New York	35	34
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	46	43
Helena	35	33	Philadelphia	38	35
Kansas City	66	66	St. Louis	60	60
Los Angeles	52	51	San Francisco	53	50
Miami	70	66	Washington	41	39
Minneapolis	36	35			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 2.
B—Minimum, April 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:50 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Wednesday, 8:09 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:40 p. m.

Census-Taker's Proof



No. 3506 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON F-199

This is to certify that

(Signature of employee) ..... 19....

is a sworn employee of the United States Bureau of the Census. He is empowered to collect information required by the census laws and the schedules of interrogation prepared in conformity therewith. All information communicated to him will be held strictly confidential. He is sworn not to disclose any portion thereof to any person except his superior officers.

[PHOTOGRAPH]

Director of the Census.

(TO BE SURRENDERED ON LEAVING THE SERVICE)

16—259 VOID AFTER JULY 1, 1940 16—10676 GPO

If He's Official, He Has One of These

Proof that the man who comes to your house and says he is a census-taker is exactly that and no impostor. The card, approximately the size of the illustration, is issued by the Census Bureau. It should bear the photograph and signature of the enumerator.

Rate of N. E. Population Gain Expected to Be a Record Low

New England's population increase, which the 1940 census is expected to place at about 500,000, will be the lowest increase rate in the history of the United States census, according to statisticians of the New England Regional Planning Commission in Boston today.

This increase will bring the total population for the six states, recorded at 8,166,341 in 1930, up to 8,666,341.

Northern New England will show a net loss by migration, the experts said, with cities losing part of their population in a back-to-the-farm movement. This latter phase will be general throughout New England, it is believed, as the natural result of depression years, when economics upset the industrial activities of the more densely populated areas. It may also show that the southerly trend of population of previous years has been reversed.

The natural increase—excess of births over deaths—in Massachusetts alone is estimated at 150,000 for the past 10 years. No figures are available on migration to Massachusetts during this period; comparatively 50,000 persons migrated to the Bay State between 1920 and 1930.

Immigration to New England in the 10 years ended 1920 totaled approximately 250,000, with the natural increase a record high of 640,000.

New England's natural increase will be approximately 300,000, according to the Planning Commission. Statisticians disagree, however, on the total increase set by the Commission at 500,000. Many contend that the increase will be lower.

Even at 500,000 the population increase will be the lowest since the Civil War, and the rate of increase the lowest in the history of the United States Census Bureau, the Commission said.

With immigration reduced to a trickle, the census data are also expected to show the movement of persons throughout the United States, the center of population which has been steadily moving westward as though in search of new frontiers. Census figures compiled in 1930 showed that the center of population moved 22.3 miles westward and 7.6 miles southward during the previous decade. They located the pivotal point in Stockton Township, southwestern Indiana.

Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the Commission, pointed out that it would take another 10 years to determine whether the natural increase in this area, only half of what it was during the last decade, indicates a downward trend based on economic unrest and, therefore, temporary, or whether it is permanent.

Factories Going Full Blast, Public Buying, G. E. Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—"Our factories are running full blast and the public is buying," said Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric, today on his first visit to the West Lynn Works since taking over the management of one of the world's largest electrical manufacturing concerns.

"There was a seasonal drop in business during March," he added, "but we have a nice backlog of unfilled orders. The refrigerator business is especially good. If that doesn't sound promising for the near future at least, then nothing does."

Mr. Wilson is to address the Foremen's Associations of the West Lynn Works tonight. Questioned further on the 28 per cent rise in pay rolls of General Electric over a year ago, he replied that the prosperity of New England, like that of the country as a whole, depends in large measure upon the continuing and profitable production of durable goods, a type of business which gains momentum slowly but which always affects conditions in the consumer goods field.

"While admittedly the national movement of durable goods has substantially slowed up since last September," he said, "an optimistic viewpoint suggests that Lynn's other industries may find encouragement in the present situation of our G. E. plants."

Questioned on the amount of war business G. E. is doing, as to whether or not this was accountable for much of the increase, Mr. Wilson replied there was very little directly traceable to war.

"For which I am deeply thankful," he added. "War business is bad business. The last war cost us, and every other large manufacturer, far more in the end than we ever could anticipate. No thinking manufacturer will go out of his way to try for war business."

Reviewing General Electric's tie-up with Lynn, Mr. Wilson declared that today there are approximately 9,500 hourly paid factory employees in the city, almost 75 per cent of which are employees of G. E. "Such a condition," he said, "places upon us the obligation of maintaining as stable employment as possible, at wages that are equal to or above community levels. It likewise places upon us the obligation to maintain harmonious labor relations.

By a Staff Photographer

General Electric Officials Inspect Products

At left is Nelson J. Darling, manager of West Lynn works with Charles E. Wilson, President of the company, looking over the impeller of a new type of supercharger for gasoline motors now in production. On the table before them is a small model of a reduction gear for ship propulsion.

Minimum Pay To Prove Boon To Waitresses

Bay State Commission to extend the law to group many of whom earn less than $9 a week.

Waitresses of Massachusetts, who are to get a minimum wage schedule under State law next summer, are earning less than $9 a week in many cases and need the minimum wage as badly as any class of workers in the Commonwealth, Miss Mary E. Meehan, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Executive Secretary of the Minimum Wage Commission, declared today.

Decision of the commission to extend the minimum wage to waitresses will add some 10,000 workers to the approximately 125,000 women and minors who are already covered by Massachusetts minimum wage legislation.

This will be the twenty-fifth occupation to be brought under the law. The list, beginning with laundries and dry cleaning, includes retail stores, bakeries, clothing, candy, etc.

Average Wage

The average of various minimum wages is about 35 cents an hour, Miss Meehan said. The majority of the workers concerned are employed in industrial plants.

"The average pay of waitresses throughout the State runs from 15 to 20 cents an hour, we found in our recent investigation," Miss Meehan said. "As the maximum number of hours a woman can work is fixed by State law at 48 a week, at 20 cents an hour that makes her maximum pay for the week $9.60.

'However, very many waitresses are earning much less than that, because the peculiar hours of their occupation do not enable them to get in a full 48 hours of work a week. A large number are working only half that.

Have Hard Time

"It goes without saying that the woman who is earning less than $9 a week is having a hard time paying for room and board and clothes. Our extensive inquiry showed wages so low as to indicate good reason for establishing the minimum wage for these workers.

"Sometimes of course there are tips, and sometimes meals, but often there are neither tips nor meals."

The territory of the new ruling will probably be restaurants, lunch counters, hotels, etc., it is expected. Whether any other hotel employees than waitresses will be covered is problematical, as some hotel employees are already provided with a minimum wage.

Not All Low Paid

Not all waitresses are low paid and wages tend to run higher in Boston than through the State, as in other industry. In some places which serve liquor waitresses get big tips and draw quite a high rate of pay all told, so that it is said they could do almost without wages and if given their meals, work for the tips alone. These are the exceptions.

Notices are being sent this week to 1000 hotels and restaurants and to 500 or 600 employee sources to forward nominations for the minimum wage board to be formed. The board will hold public hearings and determine the wage.

The first order establishing a minimum wage in Massachusetts became mandatory in 1919. The law is confined to women and boys up to 21 years.

Sale Is Charged Of Lawrence Jobs

A State Police investigation of alleged sale of civil service positions in Lawrence is being conducted under the direction of Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, the latter revealed last night.

Capt. John F. Stokes, Chief of the State Detectives, is heading the investigators who are expected to report to Mr. Lupien within two weeks. The Civil Service Director said the State Police were called in because the Civil Service Division lacks experienced investigators.

Minimum Wage for Waitresses Planned

By a Staff Photographer

Commission Members and Boston Waitresses' Union Officers

Sitting, Left to right: Lewis R. Hovey, member of Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission; Miss Mary E. Meehan, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Executive Secretary of the Commission; and John L. Campos, member of the Minimum Wage Commission. Standing, left to right: Katherine McNabb, Boston organizer for the waitresses' union—the Waitresses Mutual and Benevolent Association, Local 112, American Federation of Labor, and Irene Edmands, waitress who is a member of the Union's Executive Board. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole is Chairman of the Commission.

Stedman Gets Command Of New U. S. Liner

Capt. Giles Chester Stedman, a native of Quincy, Mass., hero of many sea rescues and Commander of the United States Lines steamer Washington since March, 1936, has been appointed to command the new America, largest liner ever built in the United States, it was announced today at the Boston office of the company.

Captain Stedman brought the liner Washington into New York from Italy yesterday and today was relieved of duty for his annual holiday. He will shortly report to Newport News, Va., where the America is nearing completion at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, remaining with the new vessel during final stages of completion and will be aboard when she is put through the various sea trials due to be held in June.

One of the youngest men to be given command of a vessel the size of the America, Captain Stedman has a long record of distinguished service that puts him in the front rank of American sea captains, officials of the line declared today. His early sea training was in the United States Coast Guard and in war service in European waters during the World War. After discharge from the coast guard he enrolled at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for courses in marine engineering. In 1919 he secured his first berth on a merchant vessel, joining the United States Lines in 1922 and rising to rank of chief officer by 1925.

His first command was at the age of 34, since which time he has had various vessels of the line and served as staff captain of the Leviathan. He holds the United States Navy Cross; a medal from the Italian Government; a plaque from the British Government, and two honorary college degrees.

In 1925 as Chief Officer of the steamer President Harding he guided a lifeboat through turbulent seas in mid-Atlantic to go to the rescue of the crew of the sinking Italian freighter, Ignazio Florio, bringing them back to the President Harding. In 1933 when skipper of the steamer American Merchant he directed the rescue of 22 of the crew of the British freighter Exeter City in distress in mid-Atlantic. The City of New York presented him with a medal for that rescue.

Darling Named as Secretary To Cotton on Utilities Board

George O. Darling of Everett, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Commercial Motor Vehicles, was appointed confidential secretary to Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, today.

Mr. Darling's appointment came as he was scheduled to be forced from his position as Director through the establishment of a civil service eligible list from which a new Director and Assistant Director are to be appointed by the Utilities Commission.

Mr. Darling, who is a former assistant secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, finished 52nd on the list compiled as the result of a civil service examination.

Mr. Cotton, following an executive session of the Commission today, said the new director will be appointed for a 30-day temporary period pending disposition of appeals taken by several persons who took the civil service examination. The appointment will be made from the first three persons on the list: Wallace G. Kittredge of Malden, Hyman B. Horowitz of Winthrop and Samuel C. Bartlett, Jr., of Brookline.

The three men have been interviewed by the commission but the name of the new Director will not be announced until later, after the Commission determines whether one of the three is willing to accept the post on a temporary basis.

The service of David J. McCarthy of Medford also ended today as assistant director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division. No provision was made to continue Mr. McCarthy in State service. Mr. McCarthy has been employed in the department since 1935. He finished twenty-third on the eligible list.

Mr. Cotton explained that Mr. Darling, who will receive $2,250 a year as secretary, will be assigned to the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division "to do all possible to see that the division is operated efficiently."

Dever Scores Massachusetts 'Do Nothing' Policy on Work

A sharp attack upon the "do nothing employment policy," of the Saltonstall Administration, was delivered today by Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, in a letter to President Roosevelt asking for help for the 10,000 persons being dropped from Works Progress Administration rolls in Massachusetts.

Mr. Dever, who is expected to seek the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, stated that hundreds of these WPA workers have sought his help.

"I know that you have always done your utmost to aid the unemployed and underprivileged. I fully realize that the lack of Congressional appropriations to date has been responsible for the release of these employees. Nevertheless, I am still confident that you may find means to help these discharged workers."

The Attorney General said that most of the discharged WPA workers will be forced to seek private or public charity with the result that the welfare rolls will be increased.

The attack upon the Governor was most pointed when he wrote "under the present 'do nothing' employment policy of the Republican Administration in Massachusetts those citizens who are willing and able to work have to depend on large measure for employment on the Works Progress Administration. I need but point to the fact that during the past year, since the Republican Party has been in power in Massachusetts, the applications for aid to the Unemployment Commission in this State have increased alarmingly. The official records of this commission show that up to March 6 of this year the number of new applicants for compensation benefits totaled 135,357, as compared to 81,648 up to the same date a year ago, an increase of 65 per cent.

"There is no question but that a large number must look to the Federal Government for unemployment relief."

An immediate reply was forthcoming from Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill who said that Mr. Dever was speaking "as a candidate for public office whose party and whose party alone is responsible for WPA layoffs." The WPA Administration is 100 per cent Democratic; the order for the layoff came from that Administration and Congress."

Huge Air Base For Boston Is Pushed Ahead

$2,300,000 project for trans-Atlantic planes is approved by Senate Commerce Committee.

Plans of more than a year's intense promotion for the establishment of a $2,300,000 trans-Atlantic air base at Boston received a distinct push forward today, according to word from Washington. The Senate Commerce Committee approved a bill for navigation improvements, including the Boston project, which now goes before the Senate as part of the Rivers and Harbors bill. The bill also included $2,508,000 for improvements to New Haven, Conn., harbor.

Today's action was the second step forward in the progress of the measure, emphatically disapproved by President Roosevelt a year ago, but approved by Army Engineers. First, the measure last week was placed on the "priority list" of rivers and harbors projects recommended by Army Engineers—which made Congressional action possible in 1940. Next step forward was the obtaining of the approval of the Senate Committee.

The measure approved today carries no funds. The legislation, if enacted, simply would make the projects listed in the bill eligible for future appropriations.

What Project Provides

As the air base project now stands, it calls for a 12-foot channel, 1,500 feet wide; extending 17,500 feet from President Roads to the easterly margin of the Boston airport. A report on the undertaking, made to the Senate Committee by Army Engineers, said Pan-American Airways, Inc., proposed establishing a terminal at Boston for trans-Atlantic flights.

When President Roosevelt disapproved the measure, he declared there was no evidence that seaplanes would use the base and termed the proposed expenditure of $2,300,000 "highly improper."

But the Senate Committee, disregarding this stand, gave its approval to the project, as did the Chief of Army Engineers. The Rivers and Harbors Bill, which then included the airbase project, was passed by the House together with an appropriation for funds, but the measure struck a snag in the economy bloc of the Senate.

Returned to Engineers

The bill then was returned to the Army Engineers with the request of Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, that a "priority list" of rivers and harbors projects be submitted this year.

The bill acted upon today originally carried a number of multiple purpose projects, combining flood control and hydro-electric power with some of the navigation projects. Senator Bailey said the bill was "confined strictly to navigation projects.

Boston Welcomes Plan

Aeronautical opinion in Boston values the proposed extension of the East Boston airport runways and adjoining channels chiefly as a port of call for inbound and outbound planes from and to Europe, or as an alternate port in case the trans-Atlantic planes should be unable to come into New York because of weather conditions.

Boston, as well as New York, Baltimore and Charleston were named as ports of call by Pan-American Airways in its original application to operate a trans-oceanic service to Europe. Significantly, however, Pan American has made no moves itself to provide facilities of its own in Boston for handling planes.

Nonpartisan Call Given to Help Census-Takers

Nonpartisan appeals for co-operation by citizens in compiling the 1940 census were made today by Democratic and Republican officials and civic leaders of New England, with few exceptions.

"I respectfully urge every citizen to co-operate with the census-takers," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said in Boston after answering census questions put to him at his home in Jamaica Plain by Theodore A. Dunne, assistant area manager of the Census Bureau.

"Honest and complete answers will for the first time since the start of the depression make available to the Government complete data that should prove invaluable in shaping the Nation's economic course," he added.

The Mayor was among the first to be questioned by census enumerators, going through the ceremony at 9 o'clock this morning.

Newton Board of Aldermen, however, refused to vote in favor of a proposal for a resolution urging co-operation, because they felt, as one Alderman stated, that they "were trying to run the citizens' business for them."

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, also joined the appeal. "I hope the people of the State will co-operate with the census-takers," he said. "It is important that an accurate census be taken."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood. With Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday. 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation.8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika." 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love." 2, 5, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love." With Tom Brown. 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Morgan and Alan Hale. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Double Alibi," With Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "March of Time." 2:50, 5, 7, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45. "Information Please." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:18, 7, 9:50.

Metropolitan —
Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Orpheum —
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Death Goes North," with Sheila Bromley. 9:55 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. Also "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:15, 9:55.

South Station Theater—
"Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardess," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Scollay. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart. Also "Fast and Furious," with Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Son of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Telepix—
"The City"; "Mississippi"; Fitzpatrick Tour"; "Carl Hoff's Orchestra"; "Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz"; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

University—
Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat and a Baby." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also "British Intelligence," with Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: Norma Shearer, Rosalind Russell in "The Women." Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood."

Uptown—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Walter Huston. 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Swiss Family Robinson." 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. With Thomas Mitchell and Freddie Bartholomew.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"La Gioconda," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Zinka Milanov, Bruna Castagna, Anna Kaskas, Giovanni Martinelli, Leonard Warren, Nicola Moscona, Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Nelson Eddy, baritone. Theodore Paxson, accompanist. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Pianoforte recital by Miss Susan Williams of the New England Conservatory faculty. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts —
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Also guidance tour at 2 o'clock on Contemporary Art by Mrs. Tanner, and at 3 o'clock lecture on "Youths and Maidens in Archaic Attic Sculpture" (illustrated) by Dr. George Karo.

Boston Opera House—
"Lohengrin," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Kirsten Flagstad, Karin Branzell, Lauritz Melchior, Julius Huehn, Emanuel List, Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 1:45.

Radio—Page 15

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Shake-Up in Relief System In Rhode Island Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2—Members of the Governor's Commission to Study Public Assistance are "convinced that under the present system of public welfare laws in Rhode Island widespread suffering and misery exists, a situation which should not be tolerated in a self-respecting and civilized State," Glen Leet, Secretary of the Commission, declared in a radio address from Station WEAN.

"There are some towns in the State where $1 per week is considered an adequate food budget for a family of four, and a number of towns in which $2.50 per week per family is considered quite adequate," he said.

Mr. Leet also asserted that many towns and cities in the State make no allowance for rent in chronic relief budgets.

Sought to Remedy

The Commission has sought to remedy these situations and others arising from the fact that some of Rhode Island's public welfare laws have not been changed for 250 years, he said.

The Commission, he continued, has proposed that the State match equally all city and town expenditures for relief purposes "and has provided further that whenever assistance is denied to a person who is in need the individual concerned shall have the right to make an appeal and have a fair hearing before the State Department of Social Welfare.

"We believe that by the establishment of a legal right to appeal and a fair hearing, many present injustices and inequalities will be corrected."

Mr. Leet pointed out that "although there are thousands of persons on the relief rolls, industrial development in some fields is being hampered by a shortage of qualified workers." That increased business activities and war industry alone do not solve the problem of unemployment in a democracy is indicated by the experience in England where there were more than a million and a half persons unemployed at the close of January of this year, he said.

Real Economy

"It is believed that real and substantial economy will result from an increased emphasis on retraining and rehabilitation. We, therefore, propose that the State Department of Public Welfare and city and town authorities be authorized to co-operate with public and private agencies for the development of measures designed to retrain and rehabilitate needy persons so that they will become self-supporting. We would permit public assistance grants to include allowances for this purpose," he continued.

Mr. Leet explained the proposals of the Commission designed to simplify the structure of public welfare laws in Rhode Island, mentioning that it has proposed that all personnel in town and city departments engaged in administration of provisions of the Social Service Act be placed on a merit system.

He said the plan of the commission for the revision of the public welfare laws does not involve one cent of increased total costs to the people in Rhode Island.

"We have the money, we have competent officials, but we do not get satisfactory results and never will, no matter how much we spend, until we straighten out these obsolete laws which are such a great obstacle in meeting human needs."

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393 BOYLSTON STREET

Mayor Adding 4 To Planning Board

Mayor Tobin has announced that he is expanding the City Planning Board from five to nine members and, as a result, plans to develop the functions of that body. This, he said, is necessary because of its new duties in connection with the Mayor's Conference on Traffic.

All members will serve without pay as they do at present. The present ordinance provides that one woman shall be on the Board. The Mayor's new proposal is that the Board shall include one engineer, one architect, one landscape architect or one city planner. The rotation of terms is also being changed. When the four new members are appointed the Mayor proposes that the terms shall be changed so that one member serves for one year, two for two years, two for three years, two for four years, and two for five years. The Mayor said that the outstanding problems facing the Board at present were traffic and parking.

Your TREES *are loyal, sheltering friends*
Are you giving them a helping hand? For forty-four years we have specialized in every phase of Tree Care . . even including furnishing and transplanting large trees. We understand Trees and their relation to life. At your convenience we shall enjoy talking about these mutual Friends.
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N. E. Concern Plans Branch In Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 2—Standard Mill Supply Company of Pawtucket, R. I., will open a southern branch office in Charlotte on May 1, according to an announcement made by L. F. Ott, President of the company, who has been in the South inspecting possible locations.

Mr. Ott said that he considered Charlotte the most favorable location for a southern office of any city he had inspected.

The headquarters here will be used for displaying machinery sold by the company and as an office. The concern not only manufactures textile machinery, but buys and liquidates mills and rebuilds the machinery for resale.

This is the first southern office to be opened by the concern, which is considered one of the leaders in its field in New England.

Springfield Mayor Says Women Should Weigh Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2—Although women may not have much interest in "back room politics" they should take an active interest in practical government, Roger L. Putnam, Mayor of Springfield, told the League of Women Voters here today.

The "not interested in politics" plaint of many women will not do, Mayor Putnam declared. "While they may not be interested in practical politics, they should be interested in practical government which is daily affecting the lives of themselves and their families," he said.

The Mayor declared that the company of which he is president paid fifteen governmental taxes last year and that every family in the United States is paying a minimum of one dollar in taxes every day. He added: "Whether we operate the private business of a home or a public business, we cannot help but be concerned with government for the reason of taxes alone. It will only be through a complete awakening of government-consciousness on the part of everyone, and particularly of women today, that democracy will be preserved."

Firemen Had Hose But Not to Wear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass.—Fire Chief Philip O'Connor of District No. 1 still isn't sure whether this call was a false alarm. The telephone rang, and Mr. O'Connor, fire chief for 25 years, heard what he descried as a sweet, young voice on the other end, asking what the new hose was selling for.

The chief, thinking the call might be in reference to the $525 appropriation for new hose made at the recent town meeting, replied that it could be purchased for 30 cents to $1.25 a foot. No, the chief didn't think it could be bought any cheaper.

The next question had to do with shades and the chief said there was gray and white but that the Fire Department wasn't selling any, it only bought it.

The young voice apologized, the chief said. Perhaps she had the wrong number. She wanted a Holyoke department store. The Fire Department's number is 7,133. The department store's number is 7,311.

Job Gains Show In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Figures released by the Unemployment Compensation Division of the State Bureau of Labor covering unemployment benefits for January and February indicate that an upturn in New Hampshire employment is underway.

The Division reports that the continued claim load decreased by approximately 9,000 claims from January to February. In the City of Manchester, alone, 5,053 claims were filed during the month of February, representing a decrease of more than 3,500 from those filed during January. The Dover office reports a decrease of 3,500 for the corresponding period. The Unemployment Compensation Division from the records of its operations reports that during February there was a total of 20,491 weeks of unemployment during the month and that approximately three fourths of the claims represented weeks of total unemployment.

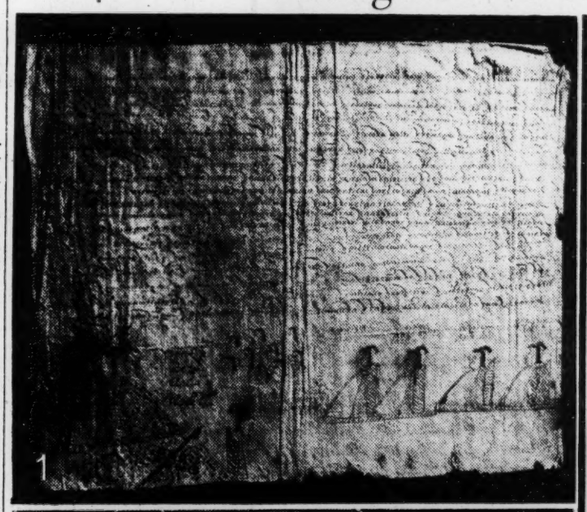
Extension Courses In Pageants-Classics

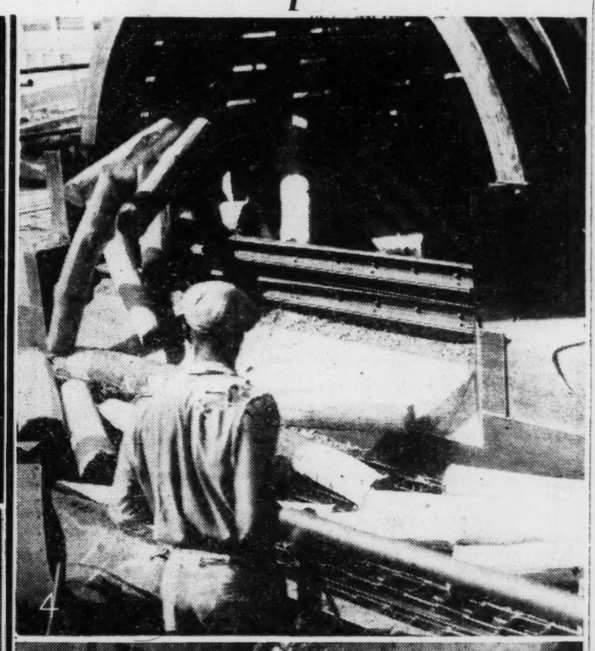
Two new university extension courses, "Pageant Production" and "Great Classics: the Backgrounds of Literature," are announced by the State Department of Education.

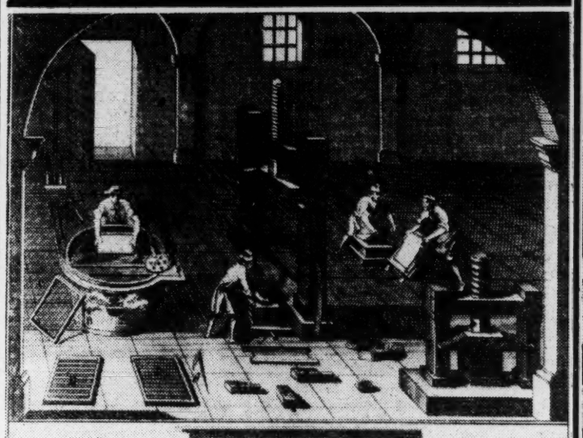
Marie Ware Laughton, play director, coach, and former Director of the Boston Theater Guild, will give the course on pageant production, which will include the writing and staging of pageants. The class will meet at Lecture Hall in the Boston Public Library Wednesdays, beginning tomorrow, at 10 a. m.

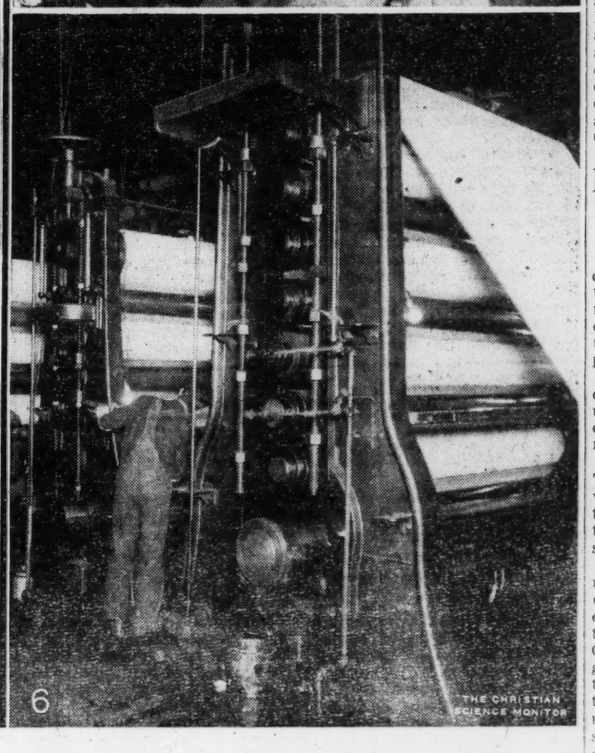
The literature course will be conducted by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This course is in two sections, one meeting Wednesdays at 7:30, beginning April 3, and the other meeting Fridays at 9:30 a. m., beginning April 12. Both sections will meet at Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

Through the Centuries With Paper









Courtesy Middle American Research Institute; © C. D. V. Hubbard; Keystone; Brayton

Reminders in 250th Jubilee of Paper Making in America

(1) Manuscript written on amate (Central America timber tree) fiber paper made by Aztecs by beating bark to the desired thinness—about 1550. (2) An eighteenth-century paper mill. Each sheet is formed on a mold dipped into a vat of rag fibers by the vatman; removed from the mold by the "coucher"; a "post" of such sheets is placed in the press to expel as much water as possible; after removal from the press, the sheets are separated from the felts upon which they are "couched," by two "layermen"; to complete the drying of the paper the sheets are suspended in a loft. (3) Home of William Rittenhouse, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. (4) Forest trees coming out of debarker to chain belt on way to chopper in paper mill. (5) Southern pine into newsprint promises to bring wealth to the South. Southern pine logs being mechanically ground into pulp. (6) The calender stacks of a twentieth-century paper machine. The calender machine smooths and polishes the entire web of paper.

U. S. Marks 250th Anniversary Of Nation's First Paper Mill

By William Bond Wheelwright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ministry may claim the credit for the establishment of the two industries in America most essential to culture and education—printing and papermaking. Last year the beginning of printing at Cambridge, Mass., had its tercentenary.

This year the introduction of paper making near Germantown, Penna., has its 250th anniversary. The press set up at Cambridge was the property of the Rev. Jose Glover, who passed on during the voyage to America. The paper mill, erected in 1690, on a small tributary of Wissahickon's waters near Germantown, was first operated by William Rittenhouse, a Mennonite minister.

Between the years 1639, when the press of Glover was started by Stephen Daye, and 1690—as indeed previously, no paper had been made in the New World. The Mayans had beaten into sheets from the inner bark of certain trees the American prototype of paper; the Indians had employed birch bark for their picture writings. But like the papyrus of Egypt, none of these substances would have satisfied the requirements of printing.

After 90 Years

As H. G. Wells has observed in regard to the invention of movable type, in "The Outline of History," "it was the introduction of paper from the East that made practical the long latent invention of printing," the 500th anniversary of which happens to be observed this very year. In America, on the other hand, it was the introduction of printing from England which made practical the establishment of our first paper mill.

Was it typical New England conservatism which for 90 years after the importation of Mr. Glover's press, delayed the establishment of her first paper mill at Milton, Mass., the lineal descendant of which is the present Tileston and Hollingsworth Company mill at Hyde Park? The first mill, in Milton, was begun in 1728 and the Tileston and Hollingsworth enterprise dates from 1801 when the company was re-formed and took over the property. The Tileston and Hollingsworth plant claims to be the oldest paper manufacturing company in continuous operation in the United States.

How does it happen that the printers of Boston, outnumbering those of the rest of the Colonies two to one, permitted Philadelphia, with a single printer, to initiate the art of papermaking in America? The answer is probably to be found in the closer commercial ties between New and Old England and the obstacles put in the path of manufacturing enterprise by the British.

This inference is substantiated by a report made to Parliament by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who during the years 1732 and 1733, investigated the infant paper industry of the Colonies.

This austere commission reported "In the Massachusetts Bay, an Act passed in the year 1728, intituled An Act for the Encouragement of Making Paper. This manufacture has hitherto made but small progress, and can hardly be said, in a strict Sense, to interfere with our own Paper, because almost all the Paper sent to New England is foreign manufacture; but it certainly interferes with the Profit made by our British Merchants upon the foreign Paper sent to this Province."

Viewed in this light the establishment of the paper mill of William Rittenhouse. Mennonite minister, and William Bradford, Philadelphia's first printer, is all the more significant. It gilds with more glory an otherwise modest enterprise. Evidently it was the existence of this mill and three others erected prior to that in Milton, which "certainly interferes with the Profit made by our British Merchants."

Entered Agreement

The declaration of independence from British monopoly was virtually signed, when William Rittenhouse, William Bradford, Thomas Tresse and Robert Turner entered into an agreement with Samuel Carpenter, for the lease of a tract of 20 acres along Wissahickon creek whereon to erect America's first paper mill! Stimulated no doubt by their success, William De Wees, brother-in-law of Nicholas Rittenhouse, and an apprentice at the first paper mill, erected one himself in 1710. Thomas Wilcox built the third mill in Pennsylvania, 20 miles from Philadelphia, in 1725, while Bradford, who had removed his printing plant to New York, established a paper mill at Elisabethtown, New Jersey, sometime between 1724 and 1728.

It must have been the existence of these four factories, together with the Milton mill, that interfered "with the profit made by our British Merchants." Their monopoly had been broken. Thanks to the original enterprise of Rittenhouse and Bradford, the small but growing native paper industry effected the emancipation of American printers from the monopolistic prices of the British! The cavalcade of American industry was on the march!

In those early days the population of the British Colonies approximated 200,000. Based upon calculations of the amount of paper which could be made by hand, it is evident that the per capita annual consumption amounted to less than one pound. Today, the United States paper industry produces more than one-half of the world's product, 13,500,000 tons in 1939. The annual per capita consumption exceeds 240 pounds! Compared with this a recent writer has given the following per capita calculations for paper consumption: Great Britain, 134; Belgium, 106; Norway, 98; Denmark, 96; Germany, 94; France, 33; Soviet Russia, 10; Rumania, 8.

On the 250th anniversary of American papermaking one may behold this record with justifiable pride. But papermakers, whether through indifference or modesty, have done no shouting from their mill roofs. Lest the event pass unnoticed, the writer has issued a memorial poster stamp which is slowly gaining circulation through American paper manufacturers and merchants. But as yet no monument, no marker has been erected to recall the name of the founder. Only a dwelling where once lived the Mennonite minister and papermaker, hard by the drive through Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is a plaque inscribed as follows:

This house was built 1707
Here was born April 8, 1732
DAVID RITTENHOUSE
Astronomer and mathematician
He was Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania
1777-1795
Director of the United States Mint
1792-1795
President of the American Philosophical Society
Near this site in 1690
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE
Built the first paper mill in America

Newton Women Voters Plan Luncheon April 6

The Newton League of Women Voters will hold its annual legislative luncheon April 6 at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., with Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell presiding.

Signs an Issue In N. H. State Liquor Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 2—With approximately two years having elapsed since the New Hampshire Liquor Commission entered into a three-year contract covering installation and operation of electric display machines for liquor advertising in the State stores, three machines have been placed in operation, with a single sponsor in each case.

The contract between the Commission and the company, which includes among its owners a former members of the Commission, has been strongly criticized on the basis that it constitutes a violation of the control purposes of the New Hampshire liquor system and turns it into one for profit.

Federal Alcohol Adminstrator W. S. Alexander has held that agreements with private firms for advertising space in display advertising machines in State liquor stores are not authorized by law.

John S. Hurley of the New Hampshire Liquor Commission is of the opinion that the interpretation of Administrator Alexander does not apply to the New Hampshire system.

The contract between the Liquor Commission and the advertising firm provides that the State shall receive $100 a month rental fee for the first machine placed in operation in each store and $50 a month for each additional machine. If one machine should be placed in operation in each of the 34 State stores, the State would receive approximately $40,000 a year.

At various times the plan has received the criticism of the Rev. Ernest P. Converse, Superintendent of the Christian Civic League, and William J. Neal, Master of the State Grange. Mr. Neal has backed a move to outlaw the machines and the contract as indicative of the Grange attitude.

For a period, Gov. Francis P. Murphy's son-in-law, Donald Erion, served as a salesman for space on the advertising machines and this received considerable publicity in the press of the State. As a matter of fact, it was charged at the time when the contract was entered into that the move was cloaked in secrecy and did not come to light until after it was approved by the Governor and Council.

Board Denounced By Quincy Mayor

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin criticized the Quincy School Board for their policy in regard to maintenance of the Municipal Stadium of "taking all and refusing to contribute towards the operating expense."

He urged that the School Board contribute something toward the upkeep, stating that thousands of dollars have been received by admissions at the gate.

School Committeeman John H. Taylor assured the mayor that he would make the necessary move to allocate some Athletic Association funds for the support of the stadium later in the year.

The stadium, which is in Plaffman's Oval, has been the subject of much controversy since its erection two years ago because the titles deeding the property to the City of Quincy specified the grounds must be offered free to the public. Legislation to change the specification so that official admission fees might be charged instead of trusting to the generosity of patrons is sought.

Boston Councilor Asks Hulk Action

City Councilor James S. Coffey, of South Boston, has written John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, asking why nothing further has been done about the removal of the hulks of several abandoned boats lying near the Meridian Street Bridge in South Boston.

The sum of $3,000 was appropriated for this purpose by the Legislature some time ago. Bids for the removal work were asked late in 1939 but the lowest was $8,310. It was hoped that some arrangement might be made for Government help but this has not been forthcoming.

Mr. Coffey feels that action should be taken as spring comes on owing to the danger to navigation and to children who use the area for swimming.

'Howling Siren' to Halt Somerville False Alarms

A steadily increasing number of false fire alarms in Somerville, 31 so far this year, has led Fire Chief John C. McNally to begin the installation of a "howling siren" attachment for each box.

The apparatus concealed in the fire box is aptly named because the moment an alarm is sounded the howler begins to sound and officials say it can be heard for two city blocks. Authorities believe the invention will discourage false alarm pranksters in the future. Twenty boxes will be wired with the "howling siren."

SALES Ford SERVICE
For the Best Deal in Town See Us!
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'39 Nash 4-Door Sedan . . . . $665 Extras
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'38 Ford Tudor $385
'35 Olds 2-Door Sedan $265
'36 Ford Coupe $225
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON, MASS.

Vermont Adds 6,000 Acres To Its Area of State Forests

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 2 — Purchase by the State of a 6,000-acre forest in the Smugglers Notch area of Mount Mansfield increases the State forest there to more than 20,000 acres. It now extends from near U. S. Route 2 on the Winooski River in Waterbury to the Morse mill in the town of Cambridge and covers sections of the towns of Bolton, Cambridge, Morristown, Stowe, Underhill, and Waterbury.

The tract, purchased from the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Hardwick, at a cost of $14,500, includes the famous "Big Spring" which is visited by thousands of tourists each summer.

Little work is contemplated in the newly acquired area, according to State Forester Perry Merrill, other than building ski trails. It is the purpose of the department, he said, to keep the Notch in its natural condition. At the "Big Spring," where commercial development has brought criticism from out-of-State visitors, it is planned to restore the natural setting. All buildings will be demolished and other artificial developments removed.

Other work in the Notch, Mr. Merrill said, will include improvement of parking facilities, planting of native shrubs and trees and erection of a small stone building containing sanitary facilities. Natural trails where visitors may observe geological formations, plants and tree growth, and obtain views of the mountain region will be developed.

Gov. George D. Aiken, during the week, telegraphed Representative Charles A. Plumley, protesting reduction of the Congressional appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. While curtailment of funds for the CCC would result in closing of one camp in the Mount Mansfield area, the Governor pointed out that he has always recognized the value of the CCC and NYA agencies and although he has on many occasions voiced his opposition to other New Deal activities, he has never criticised expenditure of national funds for either of these youth agencies.

G. O. P. Committee

Harmony featured the week's meeting of the State Republican Committee here even to the extent of rescinding the vote of a former session which would have increased the representation at the State G. O. P. convention on May 24, from 909 to 1,203.

No opposition to the change was reported at the meeting, hastily called by Chairman John P. Davis to straighten out conflicts between party committee elections and the State convention membership.

Under the proposed increase in convention membership, there would have been included the chairman of State and county committees, members of the State committee, and representatives from the Young Republican and Vermont Women's Republican organizations.

Petition Granted

Granting a petition from Massachusetts authorities, Municipal Judge Arthur P. Theriault of Montpelier has issued a subpoena directing R. G. Brousseau, State Public Service Commission accountant, to attend as a witness a grand jury hearing in a criminal case at Cambridge, Mass., April 3.

Judge Theriault's order was believed to be the first issued in Vermont under provisions of a uniform law enacted in 1937 to provide for securing attendance of witnesses from outside the State in criminal proceedings.

Mr. Brousseau had refused to comply voluntarily with a request from Bay State officials to attend the grand jury hearing, on the ground that it might involve too long an absence from his duties here. It is understood that Mr. Brousseau is wanted to testify regarding an examination of certain books and accounts he made in 1936 in connection with an estate while he was working as a certified public accountant in Massachusetts.

Thirty Cadets Are Graduates Of Schoolship

With the auspicious shipbuilding program of the United States Government rapidly getting into its scheduled stride of turning out "a ship a week for a decade," the 30 potential officers of the American merchant marine who completed two years of intensive training aboard the Schoolship Nantucket of the Massachusetts Nautical School at the ninety-first graduation of the school at the Naval Reserve Armory in the Charlestown Navy Yard, today, face one of the brightest futures of any class to be graduated by the school.

Graduates of the school are qualified to apply for federal licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers, though they are required to pass the examination of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. Records show that the majority of graduates of the school follow their chosen profession, and go down to the sea in ships or follow an allied line ashore.

Opportunity for the graduates virtually beckons to each, in the demand for qualified officers to care for the new ships now being turned out so rapidly, as illustrated by the comparatively short time being taken to work up to the rank of captain. Samuel E. Johnson of Milton, who graduated in the class of 1929, was in Boston harbor a few days ago—master of the Steamer Mormacstar.

Today's graduates were evenly divided between the seamanship and the engineering classes, 15 in each group, and make the total graduates since 1893 when the first cadets entered the school, 1,951, of whom 1,058 were in the seamanship and navigation group and the 893 others in marine and electrical engineering class.

Speakers at the exercises today included Charles F. Dutch, Boston attorney, and president of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, U. S. N., Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Each graduate was presented with a diploma, and a Bible. Special prizes were awarded to three cadets in the seamanship group and two in the engineering, for high scholastic standing, degree of improvement during the year, and possession of qualities making for the best shipmaster.

Mr. Dutch admonished the graduates to uphold the traditions of the American merchant marine. He told them they would be ambassadors of good will on board American Flag vessels and would be looked upon as such in their travels.

Prize winning cadets were: Nelson C. Bliven of Malden, Edward F. Carl of Roslindale, and Edgar S. Malone, Jr., of Wakefield, all in the Seamanship Class, and Forrest L. Bryan of Westfield, and Dominic Digiacomo of Natick, in the Engineering Class, the latter being awarded two prizes.

Honorary Winner Congratulated

J. M. Thorne; By a Staff Photographer

Nantucket Graduate

Left to right—N. Curtis Bliven of Malden, winner of the character award of the Boston Marine Society, being congratulated by Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N. (Ret.), Captain of the Schoolship Nantucket. In the background is the Nantucket.

Pastor Finds Indifference Is Challenge to Religion

What is the challenge to religion today?

This question was answered differently in a joint interview by three different participants in the Moody Bible Institute's Inter-Denominational Prophetic Conferences, in session at Park Street Church, Boston, today through Friday.

Other cities the group will visit in turn are Harrisburg, Pa., Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minn.

Religion's greatest challenge today is "indifference and a growing revived paganism," the Rev. Ralph G. Turnbull, Pastor of Elim Chapel, Winnipeg, Canada, and former Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, Blackpool, England, vouchsafed.

The Rev. C. B. Nordland, Director of the Institute's Extension Department, and former Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bayonne, N. J., who was in charge today in the absence of Dr. Will H. Houghton, President of the Moody Bible Institute, put it as being "largely the result of the emphasis on a materialistic philosophy of life." The "disillusioned masses" is the way the challenge is seen by Morris Gordin of the Extension staff, who is a former Communist official.

Mr. Gordin said that present-day youth is groping for the truth, having found Communism, which it tried, only another form of Nazism. "The hearts of men are empty, and only God can fill them," he said.

"We need another Jeremiah today," Rev. Turnbull declared.

Happiness, the three agreed, is an interpretative term. While, they said, most men think happiness the goal of life, and the Constitution guarantees them the right to the "pursuit of happiness," materialism largely misunderstands it.

Bail for Connolly Raised to $30,000 Prior to Sentence

Bail for John Patrick Connolly, who is scheduled to be sentenced April 8 on charges of bribery and conspiracy while Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, was raised to $30,000 real estate surety, or $20,000 cash, double surety late yesterday.

Mr. Connolly fought for three hours in Suffolk Superior Court to obtain temporary freedom on $23,800 bail. This bond was based on Chelsea real estate, furnished by a Chelsea barber and his wife.

In addition to hearing his bail boost approved by Judge George F. Leary, Mr. Connolly also heard the Court rule that if the necessary bonds are raised to secure his release, the District Attorney must be given 24 hours' notice before any freedom can be granted. This practically precludes any probability that Mr. Connolly can gain his freedom, on bail, according to officials.

Boston 'Conscience Fund' Gets $700 Contribution

One of the largest contributions to the City of Boston's "conscience fund" on record, a check for $700, has been received by City Treasurer James J. McCarthy. An accompanying letter said that the money was in payment for services rendered. Mr. McCarthy, who was reluctant to divulge any information about the incident, said the check was from a man who had received services at the City Hospital.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, April 3

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
8:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—Dutch Goodwill Program: transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow?"
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
11:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio": Advanced Course (transcribed).

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg. 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Variety Program. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "This Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Outlook Good For Newtowne Court Annex

It is almost assured that the Cambridge City Council at its regular meeting tonight will accept Federal Government proposals to build an addition to Newtowne Court to rent for $3 to $4 a room cheaper than the original project finished two years ago, according to Frank H. Townsend, President of the Chamber of Commerce, today.

With this prediction, the Chamber head raised a serious economic problem that may become the subject for extensive nation-wide studies during the next year, namely, that of two units in a single government housing project, equally livable and equipped, renting at widely different levels. Mr. Townsend believed it possible that some system would be worked out to standardize rents in such projects to avoid inevitable complications.

The Council will have before it a program that has been revised twice and which has gone through several anti-climaxes in the Council, only to have action delayed until April, which means tomorrow to Mr. Townsend. Passage of the Federal proposals in the Council will leave acceptance of the new unit to the Mayor who has previously declined to sign the measure for acceptance, but is said to be favorable now.

The project would be constructed as part of Newtowne Court close to Central Square. Rents in the old project range from $26.30 to $27.80 per month for four rooms, $30.60 to $31.60 for five rooms, and $22.20 to $23.70 for three rooms.

Prospects of lower rents for the new unit are based upon the wisdom and experience gained in the Government's handling of previous projects. New projects are expected to be so much lower than the old ones that a nation-wide revision of older rentals downwards is almost assured.

Mayor Lyons has previously stated that he would sign the new measure accepting Federal funds for the project just as soon as it is passed by the Council.

Rush Is Demanded On Flood Control

A demand that the State rush work on flood control projects was issued last night by William H. Burke Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as he charged that the Saltonstall Administration has withheld the money so that it may be spent in this election year as a "slush fund."

Mr. Burke, speaking at a meeting of 150 Democratic women at the Hotel Statler, charged the Saltonstall Administration with "criminal intent" in withholding expenditure of the flood control funds, saying that of the $1,000,000, less than one-fifth has been spent thus far. The remainder is left as a "slush fund," he said. The work is to be done on the Connecticut and Merrimack River Valleys.

Fish Cheaper as Boston Craft Stay Idle on Parley Failure

Four draggers and line trawlers, accompanied by nine small boats, arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today, with a total of about 300,000 pounds of fresh groundfish. Prices of haddock, to the fishermen, fell from yesterday's level of six cents to 4½ to five cents today.

Meantime, the 53 trawlers that are tied up pending the consummation of a new working agreement for the union fishermen, remain idle today, following rejection by the vessel owners of the offer from the 750 idle members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union —American Federation of Labor affiliate—to arbitrate their differences by a board of three.

Chief point at issue is the methods of selling the fish, when it is brought to port. The union insists that the captains auction off the fish in accordance with rules of the New England Fish Exchange. The owners claim the right to auction fish brought in by the boats they own.

Offer of the men, according to John Murphy, A. F. of L. organizer, was to set up a three-man board of arbitration, one to be selected by each side, and the two to name a third "neutral" man. The fishermen were to return to work, with no discrimination; pickets were to be removed immediately. All questions in dispute pertaining to the contract, to be negotiated, and all questions not settled by negotiations, to be given to the arbitration board for decision, which would be final and binding on both sides. All decisions would be retroactive to the date the men return to work.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which has been meeting daily with representatives of the fishermen's union, and the Federated Fishing Board of New England and New York, said that further efforts would be made to end the dispute. The Board is to meet with union leaders and representatives of the F. J. O'Hara Sons Company, which is not a member of the Federated Fishing Boats, on Wednesday, and, afterward, another attempt will be made to bring together the union and the owners.

23,894 Autos Register April 1

The annual April 1 rush for automobile registration plates, caused by a 20 per cent reduction in insurance rates, resulted in 23,894 sets of plates being issued yesterday by the State Registry of Motor Vehicles.

However, the total was 6,606 sets below the number issued on April 1 last year. Of the 1940 total 8,700 were issued over the Boston counter, while the remainder were distributed by the 20 branch offices throughout the State.

THE HOOF IS QUICKER THAN THE EYE

WHO SAID cows were "dumb" animals? We think they're pretty smart. Why, just think, a brown cow eats green grass and gives white milk that makes yellow butter! How is that for black magic? But cows have to be even smarter than that to perform for Borden's customers. The milk they so magically produce must be absolutely pure and extra creamy and rich before we'll let it be labeled "Borden's Golden Crest." That's where we help Bossy perform her trick...with regular health inspections, with supervised diet, with the very strictest cleanliness in milking, transportation, pasteurizing and bottling. A good performance in milk magic? Millions have been saying so for 81 years. Why not give us a chance to show you how extra creamy and extra rich milk can really be? Borden's Farm Products.

IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!

Nieman Fellows Announced

Nieman Fellowships in journalism have been awarded to fifteen newspapermen, selected from 221 applicants from 39 states, it was announced by Harvard University, last night. None was chosen from New England.

The awards are designed to improve the standards of journalism by giving experienced newspapermen a chance for unrestricted study of any subjects in the curriculum of the University. The fund, which amounts to more than $1,000,000, was established by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman in honor of her husband, Lucius Nieman, fouder of the Milwaukee Journal. Under the bequests, 21 reporters, editorial writers, and editors have studied at Harvard during the past two years.

The new group of fellows will start their academic year next September on leave of absence from their papers, receiving stipends varying with their salaries. The men are:

Lowell Limpus, political editor, New York Daily News; Arthur D. Eggleston, labor columnist, San Francisco Chronicle; Nathan G. Caldwell, reporter, Nashville Tennessean; Fred Vanderschmidt, cable news editor, Associated Press, New York; John H Crider, reporter, Washington bureau, New York Times.

Vance Johnson, managing editor, Amarillo (Texas) Daily News; Charles F. Edmundson, editorial writer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Boyd T. Simmons, reporter, Detroit News; Harry M. Davis, feature writer, New York Times; William J. Miller, reporter, Cleveland Press; Ralph J. Werner, assistant financial editor, Milwaukee Journal; Harry T. Montgomery, cable news editor, Associated Press, New York; William M. Pinkerton, reporter, Associated Press, Washington; Alexander Kendrick, news reviewer and book editor, Philadelphia Inquirer; and George Chaplin, city editor, Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Mr. Limpus, Mr. Eggleston, Mr. Vanderschmidt, and Mr. Pinkerton will hold fellowships for a half year and the others for a full year.

Cambridge Budget Would Boost Pay

The Cambridge budget of $7,181,508 provides for pay raises for more than 265 city employees, ranging from $1 to $3 with occasional $5 or $6 increments, it is revealed. The budget request now before the City Council is $1,189,995 more than last year's.

City officials said the increase in the budget could be traced to the new "pay as you go" policy in the Street Department, snow costs, building additions, a new incinerator, and an increase in personnel in various departments.

City Councilor Henry Winslow said that his efforts to require department heads to submit written reports showing how 20 per cent of their expenses could be saved, was not generally approved by other members of the council.

Dartmouth College Costs Low in 1850's

HANOVER, N. H., April 2 (AP) —A little black notebook, carefully recording all expenditures of an early graduate of Dartmouth College, and just given to the College, discloses that a full four-year course in the 1850s could be managed for as little as $994, slightly less than the present Dartmouth undergraduate has to pay for a single year.

The notebook contains the accounts of Chase H. Dickinson, of Chelsea, Vt., who was graduated in 1859. Tuition, it appears, cost Mr. Dickinson about $60 a year.

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704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Network speakers	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Melody Time"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	"Travels Abroad"	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"		"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	news comment	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Concerto Series: pianist;	"Let's Dance"
8:45 Heirs": sketch	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	"Television": James L.	"Television": James L.	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Benedict Arnold"	Fly, Chairman, FCC	Fly, Chairman, FCC	"Variety Hour"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Stand by the FBI"	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Les Brown's Orchestra	News Service
10:15 Forty-Plus Club	Political comment	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Studio program	house": drama; music.	Montreal Orchestra	"The Islanders"
10:45 Music; weather	Studio program		Montreal Orchestra	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Address, Postmaster-	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Network speaker	General Farley	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Al Donahue's Or.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Interlude"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band.	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "About Us"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"The Cupboard"	Al Rawley
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	"Buddy Clark"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, interview	"Waltzes of the World"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch.	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Orchestra; soloists	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Orchestra; soloists	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	"Melodic Moods"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melodic Moods"
2:00 J. Leonard, songs	"Dress Rehearsal"; or-	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Presenting Ramona"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	chestra and soloists	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Hawaiian music	Evelyn Cornett, soprano.
2:45 "My Son and I"	Mass. Library Assn.	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Informal interviews	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Matinee Promenade	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Northland College Choir	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Northland College Choir	Organ Soncert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Premier Paul Reynaud	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Religious service
4:15 N. E. Press Women	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	The Manhatters: music	Religious service
4:30 Paul Reynaud, reb.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Manhatters: music	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Irene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 In Hollywood	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Paul Barron's Orchestra	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	Johnny Green's Orches-	Hollywood Playhouse:	Sheep and Goats Club:	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	tra; sketch	"No Common Play"	Richard Huem, m. c.	Mountain Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	"Where Are You From?":	Cloelde Sale, songs
8:45 drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	Patriots' Day talk
9:00 Helen Twelvetrees,	"The Green Hornet":	The New Fred Allen	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Victor Moore, John	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30 Beal in "Alias the	"This Man's Army"	len Art Players; inter-	"The Obedient Daughter	"Classical Album"
9:45 Deacon"; variety	"This Man's Army"	views; orchestra	of Yao": dramatization	News Service
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Rep. Frances E. Walter.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 R. J. Thomas, talk	Blue Barron's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Sports; news	"Prairie Folks"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
10:45 Music; weather	matic serial	Musical Knowledge	tra; soloists	Local Sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Danny Gool's Orchestra.
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

(One of a series of messages on the National Transportation Situation)

LET'S NOT BE STAMPEDED

PUBLIC INTEREST DEMANDS DELIBERATION—NOT HASTE ON THREATENING TRANSPORTATION BILL

● IS OUR GOVERNMENT under some obligation to rush the passage of a bill to "save the railroads"—regardless of the public benefit and in spite of all opposition? Even if there is a railroad problem, there certainly is no transportation CRISIS. Under the misleading plea of "equal treatment for all," the railroads are attempting to offset the economies of other forms of transportation in order to create railroad profits.

For years railroads have said: "Much of our business has been lost because we have to provide our own roadways and maintain them, while trucks operate on public highways, so we cannot compete." They want to cure this situation by further government regulation and restriction.

WHO PAYS?

However, this contention will not stand the light of analysis. Certainly we have highways designed to carry our commerce. That is why highways have been built since the beginning of history. Certainly, since the advent of motor transport, our highway system has grown with amazing rapidity. But what has paid for these highways? Commercial traffic! The heavily taxed trucks and buses pay their full share. Other business automobile traffic practically pays the remainder and this is true whether it is passenger car or light delivery wagon. Pleasure riding is only about 12 per cent of the traffic but even that pays its share.

ROADS PRODUCE WEALTH

Is there any reason why the public should not benefit from reduced transportation costs reflected in lower prices of all commodities? After all, the roads belong to the people. As for taxes—the increased real estate taxes, due to higher assessed valuations of property adjacent to highways and the taxes accruing from the tremendous volume of commerce produced by highways, are only indirect but enormous additions to the huge direct license, gas and special taxes amounting to more than a million dollars a day paid by motor truck operators.

The Public Would Pay

THERE is too much sound opposition to the so-called Transportation Bill which is just about due to come out of Congressional Conference Committee, to hurry it through.

Let us remember that the PEOPLE are not asking for this legislation. Yet, if this proposed bill is enacted into law, the public will have to foot the bill in increased shipping costs.

Of course, taxes pay for the roads. Of course, the roads are open to commercial traffic—that is what they are for. Can the general public or the motor carriers put flanges on the wheels of motor vehicles and use the railroad tracks? No — these are privately owned. They are part of the business equipment of the railroads. By the same token, there are no license plates dangling from the rear of each car of 50-car freight trains, nor are they restricted as to weight, stopped, weighed or searched as they cross State lines over their private rights-of-way.

PUBLIC DESERVES BENEFITS

Let us remember—the public, the shippers, are not asking for this legislation. They are pleased to welcome new facilities. They want to enjoy the full advantages of newer forms of transportation. All the regulation the public wants is sufficient to insure safety and fair competition so that they can count on a stable rate structure. We have this sort of regulation and trucks are now regulated even more comprehensively than railroads, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Producers, carriers, shippers and consumers are demanding an opportunity for public study of the Transportation bill before action is taken. This matter is too important to be hurried before an unprepared Congress. Agricultural, shipping, industrial, consuming and civic organizations want an opportunity—for the sake of the public interest—to study this threatening legislation. There is no crisis which should interfere with this careful study.

OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TRUCK-TRAILERS ● SALES AND SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY ● DETROIT

Lunt and Fontanne in Sherwood Play—'Tristan' at Opera House

'There Shall Be No Night' Closes Subscription Series

By L. A. Sloper

Robert E. Sherwood has succeeded in the very difficult task of writing a good play that is also good propaganda. "There Shall Be No Night" is a drama of Finland's resistance to Soviet Russia. Mr. Sherwood has felt deeply and indignantly about the aggression. His play is a cry that this was not only Finland's war, but everybody's war. His argument is dramatic. It brings the battle to our own doorstep.

But that is only a part of his message. Remember that this is not the first time Mr. Sherwood has faced in the theater the problem of a world disillusioned and bewildered. He dealt with it for example in "The Petrified Forest" and in "Idiot's Delight." Then he seemed indignant too, but confused and uncertain. Now he has made up his mind. He strikes the note of affirmation.

And what does he affirm? Through the words of a neurologist who is a Nobel Prize winner, he declares that the teaching of Jesus is still valid, and that man's only defense against the aggression of evil forces is within himself. The natural scientist reiterates his faith as he goes out to be killed in a last stand against the Russians at Viipuri.

He has always been a pacifist. He has served as a physician in the war. He takes up arms now, not as a gesture of revenge for his son, who has been killed, nor as a surrender of his beliefs, but because he can see nothing else to be done at the moment. Nevertheless, his faith stands firm that in the end, it is not Mannerheim Lines but spiritual values to which man must turn for security.

* * *

The dramatic structure which holds this thesis is well built. The action which drives it home is essentially dramatic, rather than theatrical as it might easily have been. Dr. Valkonen, the protagonist, played by Mr. Lunt, is a believable and likable character who is introduced to us as he is making a radiocast to America in 1938, after being awarded the Nobel Prize. His wife (Lynn Fontanne) is an American, apparently rather frivolous. His son is a romantic, patriotic boy who is helping to build the Mannerheim Line, and is in love with a girl who comes of a military family. An American radio news man (Richard Whorf) acts as an intermittent friend of the family. There is an uncle (Sidney Greenstreet) who is a musician, and the German consul (Maurice Colbourne) drops in. There are foreign volunteers in Finland's war.

In the end, the father, the son, and all the volunteers but one have been killed, and the wife and the uncle are waiting in their home for the Russians, ready to set fire to their house and fight the invaders to the end from behind their garden wall. (Of course we know now that it didn't come to that.) But the natural scientist's message of faith has been passed on to his wife, and goes from her to her unborn grandson in America.

The play does not wholly escape the danger of all propaganda plays, that of too much talk. The opening radiocast, for example, could be shorter without losing its point, and in particular the touch of gratuitous vulgarity that precedes it could well be dispensed with. The long speech of the uncle in the second act does not advance the action. Even the last address of the doctor himself, delivered in a little schoolhouse near the front, is repetitious.

The most effective of these speeches in its delivery is that given by Mr. Colbourne as the German consul outlining the aims of the German Government for world conquest. In this scene, by the way, there is a very effective use of lighting. The scene opens in the afternoon, and as the German's recital becomes more and more ominous, the light dims gradually; on his departure, the room is brightly lighted up.

* * *

Mr. Lunt gives a persuasive account of the natural scientist, putting aside for some of the way his disturbing mannerisms, and achieving real emotional values in the scenes of his sorrow over his son. His final speech was unfortunately marred by his indulgence in the habits of monotonous vocal cadences and of wagging his head. But one could only admire the self-denial of a star who permitted himself to be eliminated before the final scene.

Miss Fontanne was less successful. She apparently had not fully mastered the character of the wife. As she played her, it was difficult to believe in the gradual unfolding of her character. Her most emotional scenes were ineffectual because of an apparent lack of mental realization of the implications of the part and the action.

Mr. Whorf was an excellent radio commentator and an understanding friend. Mr. Colburne's entire impersonation of the German consul was in keeping with the delivery of the speech I have mentioned. Mr. Greenstreet was a pleasant Finnish uncle, and other parts were well taken by Montgomery Clift and Elisabeth Fraser as the boy and girl, and by Edward Raquello, Charles Ansley, Thomas Gomez, William Le Massena, and Claude Horton. There was an enthusiastic reception from the first-night audience at the Colonial Theater in Boston, where the piece is trying out for New York.

'There Shall Be No Night'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild present the Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne production of "There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, staged by Mr. Lunt, settings by Richard Whorf, two weeks beginning April 1, 1940. The cast:

Dr. Kaarlo Valkonen	Alfred Lunt
Miranda Valkonen	Lynn Fontanne
Dave Corween	Richard Whorf
Uncle Waldemar	Sydney Greenstreet
Gus Shuman	Brooks West
Erik Valkonen	Montgomery Clift
Kaatri Alquist	Elisabeth Fraser
Dr. Ziemssen	Maurice Colbourne
Major Rutkowski	Edward Raquello
Joe Burnett	Charles Ansley
Ben Gichner	Thomas Gomez
Frank Olmstead	William Le Massena
Sergeant Gosden	Claude Horton
Lempi	Phyllis Thaxter
Ilma	Charva Chester
Photographer	Ralph Nelson
Photographer	Robert Downing

Richard Tucker

Scene From First Act of 'There Shall Be No Night'

Alfred Lunt (center) as the winner of a Nobel prize is about to broadcast from his home in Finland. Richard Whorf (right) is a radio official. Lynn Fontanne looks on as the admiring wife of prize winner. The play, by Robert E. Sherwood, is now at the Colonial.

Mid-Week Radio Prospects

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Claude Rains of the stage and screen plays the role of Benedict Arnold; Alfred Wallenstein moves from the piano concertos of Mozart to those of other composers; the procedure of the dialect detective of "Pygmalion" is adapted for an unusual program idea; and the Gloucester fishing industry is honored, as features of mid-week radio entertainment.

* * *

Tonight

Drama:

Claude Rains will play the role of Benedict Arnold in story of same name, in "Cavalcade of America" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Serious music:

Alfred Wallenstein and his orchestra, with Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, will play the Schumann Concerto in A Minor, Op. 54, having done the entire list of Mozart concertos, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Variety:

Grand Duchess Marie will attempt through "We the People" to locate the man who helped her to escape from the Bolsheviks in 1917; also interviews with the current Metropolitan Audition winners, CBS-WEEI-9.

Speaker, quiz:

Postmaster General James A. Farley discusses "Shall Student America Concern Itself With Politics?" before the Institute of Public Affairs, at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Lewis Gannett, book columnist of New York Herald-Tribune, joins Oscar Levant and regulars John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams on panel of "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

* * *

Wednesday

Premiere:

"Where Are You From?," Mutual show, introduces Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Columbia University speech expert, who will attempt to identify the sections of the country from which his visitors come, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Speakers:

Mrs. Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar, will report on "The Paris I Saw This Spring," her impressions of fashions and life in the French capital, CBS-WEEI, 3:15.

R. J. Thomas, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and President of the United Auto Workers of America, will speak on "Responsible Unionism," from Detroit, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Variety:

History of America's fishing industry recalled and dramatized, including some unusual Gloucester, Mass., incidents, in "New Horizons" program of the American School of the Air, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Victor Moore, supported by Helen Twelvetrees and John Beal, plays in a comedy, "Alias the Deacon"; comedy and music by Ken Murray, Irene Ryan, Frances Langford, and Kenny Baker, from Hollywood, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Fred Allen interviews Richard Hart, head window washer of the Empire State Building, besides the regular bits by Harry von Zell, Portland Hoffa, Wynn Murray, Merry Macs, and Peter van Steeden's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Next Step Forward," economics program, offers talk by Willard L. Thorp, Director of Economic Research for Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., and dramatization of "Let's Play Store," NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:15.

Drama:

"The Obedient Daughter of Yao," original story based on Chinese filial devotion, on "Listeners' Theater," Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

* * *

Thursday

Variety:

Priscilla Lane plays the role of Priscilla Mullens and Rudy Vallee plays John Alden in fourth of historical fantasies presented by Mr. Vallee, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Anne Jamison, soprano, is guest of Bing Crosby's Music Hall with regulars Bob Burns, Music Maids, and John Scott Trotter's Orchestra, NBC-Rel-WNAC, 10.

Talks, forums:

Dr. Otto Struve, astronomer, will explain the next annular eclipse of the sun on April 7 to Columbia's "Adventures in Science" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

Senator James M. Mead, R., N. Y., speaks on "Credit Unions," MSB-WAAB, 9:15.

America's Town Meeting of the Air speakers, Margaret Culkin Banning, Lewis Browne, and an unnamed guest, debate "Are We Americans Basically a Moral People?" NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama:

"Mr. District Attorney," with Jay Jostyn and Vicki Vola in the leads, moves to a Thursday spot, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Columbia Workshop schedule offers William N. Robson's "Sunset Boulevard," a Hollywood story, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music:

Harry Herforth, young trumpet student of the N. E. Conservatory of Music, is featured in "Musical Americana," playing his orchestration of A. Goyens's "Introduction et Scherzo"; Raymond Paige and orchestra feature medley, "The Old West," and Robert MacGimsey's "Shadrach," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Victor Herbert's music is featured in "Concert Revue," with soloists and orchestra, MSB-WAAB, 10:30.

Jordan Marsh Annual Exhibit

By Dorothy Adlow

Through April 13 there will be on view in the art gallery of the fifth floor annex the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of paintings held by the Jordan Marsh Company. Three cash prizes will be awarded to artists who are to be selected through popular vote.

This yearly display is assembled from contributors who live in New England. After 11 years such an annual comes to take on a special character, as the Independent Exhibition does. Perhaps no better cross-section of conservative artists in New England could be found than that shown here, for in the process of selection and solicitation there is a tendency to foster and preserve the elements of style that have come to be characterized as Bostonian.

Looking about we find two prevailing features: the tendency to make naturalistic portraits of an astonishingly high level of craftsmanship, and the predilection for Impressionistic traits of style, especially in landscape. We have a few artists, such as Molly Luce and Bessy Creighton, who favor provincial features, and one or two abstract painters find their way in. There are, finally, a few artists who show a Pre-Raphaelite nostalgia, emulating methods of the early Italian masters. The pictures as a whole are very much in accord. There are few clashes of temperament or style.

When we consider that J. S. Copley came from these parts we should not be surprised at the number of skillful personal portraitists we have among us. Some of the names affixed to the most ably painted portraits are unfamiliar to us. It takes years to develop this peculiar adroitness in making an adequate likeness, but apparently many painters give their time freely to achieve this special dexterity. Among outstanding contributions are portraits by H. Bingham Ballou, Jacob Binder, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Rosamond Coolidge, Elmer W. Greene, Jr., E. Wilbur Deane Hamilton, Philip Trueman Hicks, Esther M. James, Frederick E. Wallace, and Joseph Tepper. Some are painted more closely or more literally than others, but each is executed with conviction and proper co-ordination.

Landscapes show the New Englander's love of the countryside and his tendency to idealize it or represent it in a lyrical mood. Among landscapes which attract us especially are contributions from William Kaula, Heinrich Pfeiffer, Frank Rines, Marian Sloane. Still-lifes show another prized subject matter. Frank Benson's thoughtfully painted still-life is given the most prominent place, for he is the unofficial dean of conservative artists of New England. Harold Lindergreen's "Arrangement" shows the strictly decorative trend. Nellie Littlehale Murphy contributes "Peonies." Bernard E. Burroughs, Frances Fay, Charles Emile Heil, and Henry H. Brooks are among others whose still-lifes are shown.

Mr. McArthur Conducts

It was a crowded and enthusiastic audience that last night, from the relatively decorous occupants of orchestra seats to the impulsive inhabitants of those nooks and shelves that lie just under the roof of Boston's Opera House, applauded the Metropolitan's superb performance of "Tristan und Isolde." The admirable singers who have, in recent seasons, made and kept "Tristan" a best seller on the Metropolitan's circuit — Kirsten Flagstad, Lauritz Melchior, and Kerstin Thorborg—were all three present and in splendid voice. To them was added that belated newcomer to their company (long admired hereabouts, however, as an ornament of the old Chicago Civic Opera), Alexander Kipnis, whose magnificent singing and histrionic intelligence ennobled and revitalized the too often anticlimactic role of King Marke.

Curiosity had been aroused by the engagement of a new and little experienced American conductor to direct this performance. Edwin McArthur, a pianist and Mme. Flagstad's accompanist, had been aided by that lady's influence in obtaining recent opportunities to conduct. This fact, coupled with the front-page publicity given this season to Mr. Melchior's artistic disagreements with the Metropolitan's regular Wagnerian conductor, Erich Leinsdorf, had led (in the present reporter's excessively skeptical bosom, at any rate) to the expectation that Mr. McArthur would, in the orchestra pit, prove to be a docile and self-effacing accompanist, allowing full rein to the whims of his illustrious soloists, and himself more or less tolerantly "carried" by his orchestra.

But last night's performance—Mr. McArthur's debut with the Metropolitan — vindicated Mme. Flagstad's judgment. The young conductor was no mere passenger; he held the reins firmly and drove hard. Docility and self-effacement were notably absent. He knew his score intimately and gave his cues, both vocal an instrumental, with confidence and an imperious forefinger, the latter used with a menacing thrust straight from the shoulder. Solid musicianship, a youthful vitality, and an instinctive appreciation of (and power to convey) the drama explicit in the story and implicit in the score, combined with a real feeling for the murmurous ecstasies of tone and mood (if perhaps less for the antithetic anguishes of the third act)—these things made Mr. McArthur's debut thoroughly successful.

Disagreement with his treatment of certain details—the shaping of certain orchestral phrases, and so forth—seems relatively unimportant at this stage. He contributed notably to the excellence of a production whose outstanding magnificences, as usual, were the extraordinary brilliance of dramatic power of Mme. Flagstad's singing and the scarcely less beautiful vocalism and sympathetic acting of Mme. Thorborg.

In the second intermission, David Sarnoff, President of R. C. A. and a director of the Metropolitan Opera Association, reported on the progress of the fund and appealed for further contributions. S. S.

'Tristan und Isolde'

Boston Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," evening of April 1, 1940. The cast:

Tristan	Lauritz Melchior
King Marke	Alexander Kipnis
Isolde	Kirsten Flagstad
Kurvenal	Herbert Janssen
Melot	George Cehanovsky
Brangäne	Kerstin Thorborg
A Shepherd	Anthony Marlowe
The Steersman	John Gurney
A Sailor's Voice	Anthony Marlowe
Conductor	Edwin McArthur
Chorus Master	Konrad Neuger
Stage Director	Leopold Sachse

Haydn's 'The Creation'

The performance of Haydn's "The Creation" to be given after a lapse of 16 years by the Handel and Haydn Society for its spring concert, Monday evening, April 15, makes timely the mention of interesting facts regarding this work and its composer.

For instance, it is generally believed that Handel's "Messiah" furnished the inspiration for Haydn's "The Creation," for history says that having heard his great predecessor's work and being powerfully moved by the majesty of the "Hallelujah Chorus," Haydn determined on the production of a work on similar lines.

Haydn asked his friend Barthelemon what subject he would advise for such a purpose. Barthelemon, pointing to a copy of the Bible, replied, "There! Take that and begin at the beginning."

* * *

In a letter written by Haydn and dated June 12, 1799, he says, "Never was I so pious as when composing 'The Creation.' I felt myself so penetrated with religious feeling that before I sat down to the pianoforte, I prayed to God with earnestness that He would enable me to praise Him worthily."

When he was writing "The Creation" he had just returned from his second visit to England, and, as a result of the fame and emolument which fell to his lot there, he was enabled to settle down in a retired suburb of Vienna, where he could compose without molestation and free from worry.

The first performance of "The Creation" was private. It took place at the Schwartzenburg Palace, Vienna, on April 29, 1798, the performers being a body of amateurs, with Haydn presiding over the orchestra.

* * *

A year later, on March 19, 1799, when the oratorio was first heard publicly in the National Theater in Vienna, it produced the greatest effect. A memorable performance took place in the French Capital on Dec. 24, 1800.

It was, however, in England, the home of oratorio, that the work took firmest root. It was performed at the Worcester Festival in 1800, at the Hereford Festival on the following year, and at Gloucester in 1802. Within a few years it had taken its place by the side of Handel's best works.

It is interesting to note that when a friend urged Haydn to hurry the completion of the oratorio, he replied, "I spend much time because I intend it to last a long time."

The Handel and Haydn Society, which was the first to present "The Creation" in this country, and at its first concert, in 1815, will be heard in this oratorio on Monday evening, April 15, in Symphony Hall. Thompson Stone, the musical director of the society, will conduct, and the soloists will be Blanche Haskell, soprano; Robert Gerling, tenor, and Gean Greenwell, bass.

Harry Herforth

N. E. Conservatory student, soloist in "Musical Americana," Thursday, WBZ, 8

Thompson Stone

Conductor

Lombardi

Blanche Haskell

Soprano soloist

Gean Greenwell

Bass soloist

Robert Gerling

Tenor soloist. The conductor and singers are all participants in the Handel and Haydn Society's presentation of "The Creation" at Symphony Hall, Monday evening, April 15.

'Hot Mikado'

Back in Boston, "The Hot Mikado" company—from Bill Robinson to the Jitterbugs—brimmed over last night with spontaneous enthusiasm, which was shared by the audience. Last November this jazz version of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera was presented in the Boston Opera House. In the more intimate Shubert Theater now, the audience was in closer touch with the merry party on the stage—and could more easily enjoy Mr. Robinson's humorous—and numerous—asides.

Again and again he was called back after each of his numbers—to the obvious delight of the whole company. Rose Brown as Katisha and Freddie Robinson as Ko-Ko also responded several times to the vociferous applause which greeted "I, Living I," and "Titwillow."

Altogether—even after the long run "The Hot Mikado" has enjoyed already—there is no sign of its cooling off. The whole cast seemed to be having a thoroughly happy time—and, in consequence, so did the audience. D. M.

Coolidge Festival Of Chamber Music

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress (Washington, D. C.) will conduct its ninth festival of chamber music in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library on April 12, 13, and 14.

On Friday evening, April 12, a new cantata by Ildebrando Pizzetti will be given its first performance. Entitled "Epithalamium" and utilizing a text by Catullus, it is written for solo soprano, solo tenor, solo baritone, small chorus of mixed voices, and chamber orchestra.

On Saturday evening, April 13, a new work by Marcel Grandjany will receive its initial presentation. It is a Fantaisie-Chorale for harp and organ, and the composer, equally eminent as a harpist, will assist in its production.

The next afternoon, Sunday, April 14, brings to first performance a string sextet by Nicolai Berezowsky. This is composed for three violins, two violas and violoncello. The composer, a member of the Coolidge Quartet, will be one of the performers.

Besides these three commissioned scores, others will receive their world premières or be heard for the first time in America. A set of four songs for solo voice and seven instruments by Gian Francesco Malipiero will be produced on Friday evening (first performance). The Saturday morning concert will be enhanced by the first American performance of Béla Bartók's Rhapsody No. 1 for violin and piano, with the composer playing the piano part. An outstanding work in the concert of Saturday evening is a new suite for two violins and two pianos by Jerzy Fitelberg, prize winner of the Coolidge contest of 1936. This suit has never been played before in the United States.

Sunday afternoon marks the first performance of three new American compositions. Beside the Berezowsky Sextet, already mentioned, the program includes a string quartet by Roy Harris and a string quartet by David Stanley Smith. Both composers will be present to hear these premières. The final concert of the festival, on Sunday evening, presents new works by two English composers—an Octet by Arnold Bax for wind, strings and pano, and four Divertimenti by Frank Bridge for wind quartet. Both these compositions are to receive their first American performance and the latter one its first performance anywhere.

The Coolidge Foundation held its first festival in October, 1925. The earliest commissioned work was Charles Martin Loeffler's "Canticle of the Sun," for solo voice and chamber orchestra. The 1940 Festival, commemorating this anniversary, will include the Loeffler piece in the first program, presented just as it was 15 years ago.

Dance Council Program

Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman, dean of Boston dance teachers, who has taught for over 50 years in this city, will give an introductory talk in the final program of the Boston Dance Council's Evenings of Dance series at the Peabody Playhouse, on Saturday evening.

In this program, which will be devoted to "Approaches to Ballet," Miriam Marmein, dancemime, will be guest artist, illustrating her lecture with examples from her repertoire, and Kathryn Pope and Margaret Littell, resident dance teachers, will also give lecture-demonstrations.

The council, now two years old, has succeeded in uniting its members, of which there are over 25, and solidifying its aims.

'New Faces of 1940'

"New Faces of 1940" may be expected in Boston around the middle of May, according to information which the New York Times receives from Leonard Sillman. It seems that rehearsals are to start on April 10 with an opening scheduled for four weeks later.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's

LIFE WITH FATHER

Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540

Evs. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FOUR WEEKS ONLY!

MAURICE EVANS in RICHARD II

ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'y. LAc. 4-4664

Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30

Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"A SMASH HIT" —WATTS, Her. Trib.

SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy

THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER

by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

with MONTY WOOLLEY

MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times

GEORGE ABBOTT presents

THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

TOO MANY GIRLS

By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.

IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30

Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30 — $1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor

The New Hit Musical Revue

TWO FOR THE SHOW

with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes

Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969

EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK

"Rebecca"

Produced by David O. Selznick

Gala Stage Revue • Symphony Orchestra

Commerce and Finance

Debt for Government, Equities for Corporations, Seen SEC View

Business and Industry

Coal Shipment By Pipe Lines Seen Possible

CLEVELAND (AP) — America's 100,000 miles of pipe line have taken away much of the railroads' oil-hauling business. Now they may tap the coal fields, which provide a third of rail tonnage.

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio holds a patent on the coal-through-pipes idea and the inventor, Dr. Robert E. Burk, says "there is no evident reason why this should not be an economic success."

"There is nothing in the way so far unless it is some non-technical factor," says the 39-year-old Western Reserve University chemistry professor. "Nothing is known now that would prevent it from succeeding."

Dr. Burk, a consultant for Standard of Ohio, was working with powdered coal about five years ago when he got to thinking how rivers carry soil. That gave him the idea of grinding coal into particles and suspending it in water with the aid of any of several undisclosed chemicals—as soap suspends dirt in water.

Piped To Cities

Then it can be piped to strategic cities, and removed from water "in a matter of minutes" through another process.

How much water is necessary to move a ton of coal? The Cleveland chemist replies by producing a test tube filled with black fluid. The coal particles in this sample are so fine one cannot be distinguished from another. There is nothing to give a non-technical observer an idea how much pulverized fuel can be suspended in a given amount of water. Other chemists think, however, that the coal content may be as much as 50 per cent.

"The saving on this process will increase with the distance, because the cost of the chemicals, processing, and the amount of water are fixed," Dr. Burk says. "We believe it will work on any kind of coal, and can use standard coal-grinding apparatus to prepare the fuel for its trip through pipe lines.

"It's a lot cheaper to build pipe lines than railroads per mile, and there are many deposits, not accessible now to railroads, which could be worked."

Pipe lines definitely have decreased the gasoline-oil traffic on United States railroads, a third of which are in reorganization. For instance, 8.79 per cent of Missouri Pacific's tonnage in 1925 came from crude petroleum. Twelve years later, such shipments represented only 1.07 per cent. The actual annual tons declined from 3,548,519 to 351,983.

Plan Gets Attention

Some rail executives have shown intense interest in the coal-through-pipes idea. But two vice-presidents of one big freight-carrying road, on which coal represents 40 to 45 per cent of the traffic, had not heard of the process although the patent was issued more than a year ago.

Standard of Ohio has given no indication of what it intends to do with its patent. Tests are continuing daily in the laboratory, but no long-distance trial has been made. While the company has said nothing of its plans, coal men feel it will be several years, at least, before it enters the field—if it does.

Chemists say if present oil reserves become depleted and the price of crude rises accordingly, companies will extract their gasoline from coal. That is one reason for Standard's interest. Another is that the company already is in the pipe line business.

Pulverized Demand Increasing

Since there is a definite trend toward greater use of pulverized coal in industry, the piped product can be used as soon as dried, which is a comparatively quick process. For homes, which normally use lump coal, the potential saving is not quite so great because it probably would have to be molded into briquets.

"Our real hope for new prosperity is in science," Dr. Burk declares. "Through the application of science we can decrease the price of things until people can afford to buy them.

"This invention, if successful, is bound to increase somewhat the consumption of coal. Fuel is an essential cost in manufacturing many things, and by cutting the price of coal you can reduce the cost of the product, thus increasing both its consumption and the consumption of coal."

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS
Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

MONEY EARNING DAYS
APRIL 1 TO APRIL 10
Savings received up to April 10th earn dividends for the entire month. Safety of all accounts Federally INSURED up to $5,000.
3% or more paid since 1888
Dividends paid semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 are exempt from normal Federal and Massachusetts income taxes.
BOSTON FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association
33 Congress St., Boston—Est. 1888
Second Largest Federal in New England

Government Seen Embracing Theory of Equity Financing

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is astonishing that the theory of equity financing which the Securities and Exchange Commission has begun to apply to the utilities with the Consumers' Power case has not been examined more critically in Wall Street. It is important; it is politically fashionable, and it is vulnerable.

It is bound to figure heavily in future utility financing—and it looks as though there may be considerable of such in the near future. The SEC is in the rider's seat; it has a beautiful new economic theory which, to the easily satisfied theorists of Washington, is as good as economic gospel already. There is no telling where else it will crop up. The investment trust people have already discovered it in the new SEC bill which requires that hereafter there shall be no investment trust financing except through the issue of common stock. Why Wall Street doesn't tackle some of these theories is a marvel.

Of course this theory is not applied to the constant borrowing of the United States Treasury and its rapidly growing family of affiliates. Roughly the same school of thinkers in Washington who believe that the United States can "stand" a national debt of $60,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000 is the school which believes that in private finance there is too much debt making.

Theorists vs. Business Men

This school supports its theory of the national debt largely on the "productive investment" line of reasoning, that the Government is accumulating assets for its money in the form not only of public works, post offices and court houses but also of improved national health and well-being. Thus the debt is "covered." But this idea is wholly unacceptable when advanced by business men who say that their debt-making is "covered" by tangible assets or increased earning power.

Of course the degree to which it is safe for any man, enterprise, or government to incur debt is a matter of judgment. The epoch-making Consumers' Power case, for instance, involved a direct pitting of the judgment of the SEC, none of whose members have had any impressive experience in corporate finance, against the judgment of New York bankers who have made a life-work of the financing of large corporations. On the other hand when Wall Street groans over the excessive size of the national debt, there is a direct pitting of judgment between the critics and the Administration as to the "safe" limit of national red-ink operations.

While the Government has nothing quite to compare with the equity or marginal earning power of private corporate borrowers, it his something that appears much more substantial, the power to tax. The pending Jones bill, for instance, to cut the rate on Farm Loan and Farm Commissioner loans to 3 per cent, extend the maturity and practically to promise no foreclosures, relies on the Treasury to make up the differience.

Equity Financing Theory

The theory is very simple and very plausible. New Deal writers will probably come out with an exposition of it soon in the quality magazines. The TNEC group is already using it as established doctrine. It is a child of the defeatism in Washington. The notion is that since we are likely to have the business cycle with us always, like the poor, that the best way to avoid its worst consequences is to keep at a minimum the making of fixed debt.

Debt, runs the theory, is too rigid; when prices collapse everything is thrown out of line. The credit structure, which is of course the debt structure, won't shrink correspondingly, and so there ensues a bitter conflict of interest between creditor and debtor, from which one or the other must come out badly hurt.

Last year the Twentieth Century Fund, which is a sort of advance research department for the new economic thought, made a study of private debts and came out with the remarkable conclusion that the legal lists for savings banks and life insurance companies should be revised so that these custodians of their customers' savings should be permitted—and if reluctant, presumably forced—to invest their funds in common stocks. The Twentieth Century Fund is usually well ahead of the fashion, and the advanced thinkers in Washington were not slow in realizing the possibilities in this idea.

Fair Weather Organization

Actually the national fisc is still on a prince-or-pauper basis. Much of its tax revenues are from fair-weather sources, particularly the income tax, which shrunk from $2,400,000,000 in 1930 to some $800,000,000 three years later. In the modern fashion outlays for urban and farm relief, pressure group pay-off and so on increase sharply in hard times just as revenues begin to fall off sharply. Financing this national business by borrowing some $3-4,000,000,000 a year is many times more of a gamble than is the financing of half a utility's capital investment with bonds and another 30 per cent with preferred stock.

The real trouble with the whole debt system ("credit system") is of course the business cycle. No one knows when the state of confidence will decline and the flow of economic energy cease to support existing debt structures. In this Wall Street is now paying the bill for having failed to inaugurate or underwrite any serious effort to eliminate the business cycle. Washington, on the other hand, is capitalizing its similar failure. Nobody can prove, or disprove, that a certain loan is safe or unsafe, because no one knows to what extent business may sometime collapse and jeopardize the debt service on that loan. Washington is therefore, so long as the business cycle continues, in a position to whipsaw business or in other words get it going and coming. It can pillory business for not daring to go into debt enough ("i. e. for not expanding credit") or for going into debt too far. The charges either way are unsupportable, but likewise irrefutable. They end in the same theoretical stalemate as the argument over how far the National Government can safely go into debt—one more intellectual skirmish in a long drawn out political war between professional talkers and writers on one hand and businessmen on the other.

Necessity of Borrowing

It is obvious that debts are an essential of the capitalist system. Borrowing-lending is an institution discovered by the merchant adventurers of the late middle ages to bridge the difference between those who didn't like financial risk and those who couldn't enjoy life without it. Millions of people want to keep their savings in fixed amounts and don't want their savings banks or life insurance companies to risk the money in equity ventures.

It is also obvious that financial wisdom will not die with the New Deal, and that by and large people know better what they want than do officials. And it is finally obvious that the business cycle will not be abated by official bans on certain kinds of debt-making. If people can't borrow on one credit instrument they will borrow on another; if lenders are stopped at one outlet they will find another.

Every business upswing finds new credit instruments, indignantly foreswearing use of the ones that collapsed after the previous upswing. There is no going back to the middle ages when there was no legal lending unless the lender took his chances with the borrower.

All this political tinkering with economic habits seems fated to accomplish nothing constructive. There is no reason to suppose that Washington will be astute enough to direct the construction of a debt structure any sounder than the ones built by bankers, borrowers, and business men. Instead the Washington idea-men might tackle the real problem of building a sound monetary foundation for a sound credit structure, or else hand the country back to private financial guess-work.

Preferred Stock Of 2 Firms Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Two new issues of preferred stock are being offered publicly today. One, an issue of 150,000 shares of Walt Disney Productions 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock ($25 par value) offered at $25 per share, represents the first public financing for the producers of the motion pictures based on animated characters. The other offering is an issue of 40,000 shares of Fruehauf Trailer Company $100 par value cumulative 5 per cent convertible preferred stock, at $100 per share.

Kidder, Peabody & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Pacific Capital Corporation and Mitchum, Tully & Co. head the underwriting group for the Walt Disney Productions offering. In addition to the 150,000 shares offered to the public, the company is offering 5,000 shares to employees and officers of the company at a price of $25 per share. The financing will provide new permanent capital for expansion and production purposes.

The Fruehauf issue is being offered by a banking group headed by Lehman Brothers and Watling, Lerchen & Co. Other members of the offering group include Goldman, Sachs & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., and Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.

The proceeds will be for the redemption of all outstanding 10-year 4½ per cent sinking fund debenture notes, due April 1, 1947, and for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Morgan & Co. Assets Total $643,539,682

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The first condition statement of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., the famous Wall Street partnership which became an incorporated bank yesterday, listed the bank's assets as $643,539,682.

This compared with assets of $671,578,699 three months ago when the firm's statement included its Philadelphia affiliate, Drexel & Co., from which it was divorced upon incorporation. Drexel & Co. is now a securities firm with a New York office.

Deposits of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., totaled $591,965,866, compared with $619,512,617 for the patnership firm at the beginning of the year.

Cash on hand was $147,163,051, compared with $168,631,768 three months earlier.

Capital was $20,000,000 and surplus $20,000,000, which compared with capital of $20,000,000 and surplus and partners' balances of $19,156,140 at the beginning of the year.

Bell Opposes 3 P. C. Farm Interest Rate

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Daniel W. Bell, Undersecrtary of the Treasury, opposed today a proposed 3 per cent interest rate for Federal farm loans and suggested instead a flexible rate depending on the Federal cost of borrowing money.

Mr. Bell, testifying before the House Agriculture Committee, found fault with some points of a pending bill which would revamp the Government's farm credit machinery, making permanent a 3 per cent interest rate compared with 3½ and 4 per cent at present, and refinancing the millions of dollars of 4 per cent Lank Bank Commissioner and Land Bank bonds outstanding. It also would loosen foreclosure provisions now in effect.

Mr. Bell told the committee that proponents of the 3 per cent rate were figuring that borrowed money costs the Treasury about 2 per cent, whereas on February 29, the average interest rate on the Federal debt was about 2½ per cent.

"The best arrangement," he said, "would seem to require that the interest rate on all new loans made after the effective date of the legislation should be based on the 'cost of money' plus a stated differential sufficient to cover expenses and losses."

He objected to the flat 3 per cent rate because it contemplated the Treasury subsidizing the Federal Land Banks for any interest they had to pay in excess of 2 per cent on money they borrowed for relending to farmers.

Mr. Bell approved some features of the bill, such as a full Treasury guarantee of Federal Land Bank bonds, and dissolution of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

He suggested many other changes, however. He said the bill proposed full tax exemption to holders of Federal Land Bank bonds, and said those bonds should have no greater exemption than ordinary Treasury bonds, which usually are exempted only from the "normal" income tax. He also opposed elimination of a requirement that borrowing farmers subscribe 5 per cent to the capital stock of the land banks, because the Treasury might have to make up this money.

The Treasury expert also criticized the proposed elimination of deficiency judgments.

Engel Says Limited Mileage May Be Forced on Railroads

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—E. J. Engel, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, asserted the public must choose in the near future whether to continue the railroad as a major form of transportation or "retain a limited mileage which may have a general strategic importance."

The Santa Fe president spoke before Western Petroleum Refiners Association, here for a two-day technical gathering.

Mr. Engel said increasing competitive forms of transportation, mounting taxes and costs of operation were adding to "the very great handicap under which railroads must now operate."

"Don't think that I underestimate the value of the automotive industry in all its forms to the oil industry and to the railroads," he said.

"I certainly do not, but what objection can there be to calling attention to facts we all face which may become of paramount importance even to you because railroad purchases are important to you and railroad service would be missed far more than the unthinking realize."

Fire Extinguisher Firms Must Stop Price-Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered five fire fighting equipment companies to cease "price fixing activities" and directed one to discontinue contracts alleged to have been made in violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

The Commission said the companies were Walter Kidde & Company, Inc., New York; America La France and Foamite Industries, Inc., Elmira, N. Y.; C-O-Two Fire Equipment Company, Newark, N. J.; National Foam System, Inc., Philadelphia, and Fyrout Company, Inc., New York, a subsidiary of Walter Kidde & Company.

Walter Kidde & Company, the Commission said, holds two patents for carbon dioxide fire extinguishers and has issued patent license agreements to the other companies. Attached to each agreement, the Commission alleged, is a "schedule of minimum prices and terms including uniform prices" at which the companies have sold material, in violation of the Trade Commission Act.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

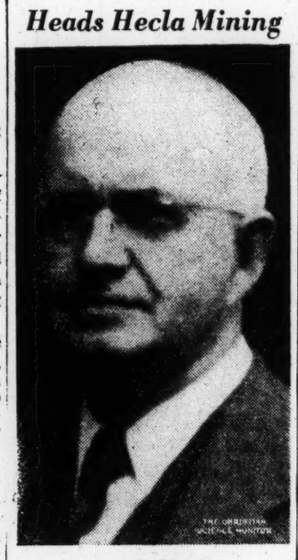
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Heads Hecla Mining



Lewis E. Hanley

Elected President of the Hecla Mining Company to succeed the late James F. McCarthy. Mr. Hanley has been with Hecla 30 years, starting as an assayer and bookkeeper. Prior to his election as President, Mr. Hanley was Vice-President and General Superintendent in Charge of Mines.

Shell Union's Net 76c Share; 72c in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net operating income of Shell Union Oil Corporation and subsidiaries for the year 1939 amounted to $11,805,713, after deduction for all charges and income taxes, according to an announcement by R. G. A. van der Woude, President. The company adheres to the practice of writing off in full intangible drilling expenses, the amount charged against its 1939 earnings being $11,361,229.

The combined net income after preferred dividend payments was equivalent to 76 cents per share on 13,070,625 shares of common stock, compared with 72 cents per share in 1938.

Dividends declared by the corporation during 1939 aggregated $8,411,376 including the payment of $6,535,312 representing 50 cents per share on the common stock. The consolidated surplus at December 31, 1939, amounted to $16,872,684. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1939, shows total current assets of $117,736,637, a ratio of 3.9 to 1 against current liabilities of $29,974,547.

With business conditions generally unsatisfactory during the first half of the year, the report stated, the situation in the oil industry was aggravated by the accumulation of gasoline stocks consequent on excessive crude oil output and refinery runs which reacted adversely on the price structure in the territory East of the Rocky Mountains.

Development of the company's crude oil properties was continued and exploration activities resulted in the acquisition of additional properties. Total production of crude oil during 1939 amounted to 47,825,985 barrels compared with 46,213,842 barrels in 1938, while crude oil purchases were 34,137,439 barrels as compared with 34,627,946 barrels.

Record Deposits Are Shown By Leading New York Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new high record for deposits of a private commercial bank is disclosed by the Chase National Bank of this city, with the publication of its statement as of March 30, showing $3,060,768,704 on deposit a gain of $257,038,378 in the quarter and comparing with $2,803,730,326 a year ago. Total resources of the bank aggregated $3,345,528,389 compared with $2,888,271,376 at the end of March, 1939.

Reflecting accumulation of cash at a faster rate than can be matched by investment or lending, the figure of $1,522,549,671 represents 45 per cent of total assets, which compares with a cash position a year ago of $1,229,178,286.

United States security holdings were reported as $815,586,397 compared with $820,169,816 at the end of December and with $650,330,278 one year ago. Holdings of State and municipal securities were $151,249,099, compared with $115,818,216 and $136,986,729, respectively. Loans and discounts amounted to $639,525,895, against $636,176,032 on Dec. 31 and $608,609,357 a year ago.

Earnings for the first quarter of 1940 amounted to 43 cents a share, the same as a year ago.

National City Bank

National City Bank also shows deposits and total resources at the highest levels in the bank's history. As of March 30, deposits amounted to $2,526,408,907. This compared with $2,331,257,943 at the end of December, and with $1,967,755,199 a year ago. Total resources are $2,720,389,778, against $2,509,395,688 at the end of December and $2,138,607,494 a year ago.

Cash and due from banks is reported as $1,145,377,322 compared with $933,912,307 at the end of December and with $716,104,731 a year ago. Holdings of United States Government securities are $729,182,696, against $733,592,490 at the end of December and against $619,014,733 a year ago. Holdings of State and municipal securities made a total of $125,841,379, compared with $107,874,136 and $105,374,718. Loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances amounted to $538,035,167, compared with $530,725,121 and $491,670,970.

Guaranty Trust

The Guaranty Trust Company's deposits and total resources likewise were at new record levels on March 31. Total deposits are shown in the latest statement as $2,343,234,641, compared with $2,088,427,346 at the end of 1939 and $1,670,216,227 a year ago. Total resources are $2,653,187,646, against $2,401,634,265 and $1,988,747,869.

The cash position as of March 31 was $1,239,001,641, compared with $1,040,901,764 at the end of December and with $772,678,299 a year ago. Holdings of United States Government securities amounted to $840,110,254, against $729,600,979 and $602,791,344. Loans and bills bought amounted to $439,735,064, compared with $500,360,310 and $465,589,405.

INSURED
INVESTMENT SHARES
$100 up to $5,000
Accounts opened by April 10 earn dividends for full month. Dividends exempt from normal Federal and State taxes.
NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3½%
HOME OWNERS 19 Milk St., Boston FEDERAL SAVINGS

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1940

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON
FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA* AND CUBA
*The Buenos Aires branch is the largest North American branch bank in South America

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of March 26, 1940

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$409,488,847.73
United States Government Securities	117,860,861.57
State and Municipal Securities	12,609,654.06
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	8,160,799.32
Loans, Discounts and Investments	258,190,870.97
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	8,371,751.04
Banking Houses	12,696,795.03
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,983,679.04
Total	$830,363,258.76

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$726,387,290.37
Acceptances Executed for Customers		9,002,897.95
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,053,005.10
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		12,482,624.57
Capital (2,225,000 shares of common stock — par value $12.50)	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	53,624,940.77	81,437,440.77
Total		$830,363,258.76

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 749,080
1940 volume to date 46,474,408
1939 volume to date 65,186,077

Aviation, Steel Issues Up In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Aviations, followed by a few steels and specialties, took over the rallying work in today's stock market while many leaders loafed.

It was a spotty session from the start and, near the final hour, prices were slightly uneven in most groups. There were frequent slowdowns, and transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

With Wall Street opinion still divided over nearby business prospects and intensification of the Allied blockade against Germany, the disposition of traders throughout was to keep most speculative commitments light. Inspiring conservatism also was today's Wisconsin primaries which, it was thought possible, might provide a clue to the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

Some New Highs for Year

Posting new highs for the year or longer, with advances of fractions to around 3 points, were American Airlines, Pan American Airways, Eastern Air Lines, United Air Lines, Dow Chemical, and White Rock.

Given a lift were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Loew's, International Paper, U. S. Steel, and Bethlehem Steel.

In the curb Grumman Aircraft edged upward, along with Aluminum Ltd., Singer Mfg. and Phoenix Securities.

Transit Liens Higher

Bond prices moved upward a bit today under the leadership of a few selected issues which included New York City tractions.

Volume was restricted toward the close and most price changes were in minor fractions.

Among the most actively rising loans were Brooklyn City Railroad 5s, Third Avenue 4s and 5s and Manhattan Railway 4s. Wall Street viewed the truce in threatened labor troubles in the subway system as evidence of a decline in union aggressiveness.

Other corporates on the rising side included International Telephone 5s, Denver & Rio Grande 4½s of '36, Wisconsin Central 4s, Montana Power 3¾s, Porto Rican American Tobacco stamped 6s, New England Railroad 4s, and New Haven 6s.

Foreign government dollar loans were uneven, with Belgium 6s among the few gainers of major fractions.

AFL Unemployment Figure Is Lower

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Federation of Labor estimated that the total of unemployed in February was 10,572,000, a figure which President William Green said showed that "employment gains of last fall have not been lost."

The February figure was a reduction of 613,000 from the same month a year ago and slightly lower than the 10,656,000 estimated by the A. F. of L. for January of this year.

FTC Charges Six Cheese Firms With Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had issued a complaint charging six corporations with conspiracy to control the price and monopolize the supply of foreign types of cheese produced in Wisconsin.

Companies charged in the complaint, it said, are the National Dairy Products Corporation and the Borden Company, both of New York; Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation and J. S. Hoffman & Company, both of Chicago, and Badger-Brodhead Cheese Company and Triangle Cheese Company, both of Monroe, Wis.

The FTC said that these corporations purchase the Swiss, Brick, Limburger and Munster type cheese output of about 200 of the 250 cheese factories in the Monroe area. It alleged that since 1921, there had been a gradual consolidation of cheese dealers resulting eventually in elimination of nearly all independent dealers in the Monroe area, fixed prices and suppression of competition.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market revived after a slow start today and final prices showed numerous gains in all groups. Traders took a more favorable view of war prospects, but faster action was checked pending Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons later today. The gilt-edged market firmed and industrial leaders were well supported. Kaffirs moved forward vigorously and commodity stocks received selective attention.

Paris: Lively buying of rentes and other high-priced issues buoyed most groups in the bourse today. The market has become increasingly favorable to the Reynaud Government, which provided a base for the forward shift. Rentes closed 110 to 170 centimes up.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues gained as much as 5 per cent in the bourse today with particular strength shown in shipyard and selected commodity stocks. American issues were steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 5 to 7 points today. Demand was discouraged by a lower Bombay trend and selling from East Indian accounts, plus hedging, forced prices down.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	M'r 30
48¾	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	+1¼
9	7⅛	Adams Express	5	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	25	24½	24½	Apr 1
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18½	18½	18½	
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	21	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	11½	11	11	Apr 1
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (1¼e)	12	22⅞	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Industries	2	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	179	179	— ½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	Apr 1
15	13½	Allied Mills	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
69	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	5	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	10	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	— ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (1¼e)	3	14⅞	14½	14½	M'r 29
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 29
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 29
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	5	54⅛	54½	54½	+ ¼
21	18⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
65½	41¾	Am Airlines	61	68½	65½	67⅝	+2⅛
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	11	8¼	8	8	
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	7	41½	40⅜	41½	+1¼
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	115¾	115	115¼	+ ⅛
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	173½	174	M'r 30
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	9	26¼	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	9	20¾	20½	20⅝	
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136½	136½	136½	
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	2	⅞	7½	7½	M'r 30
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	5	2	1⅞	2	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	23	23	21¾	22¾	+ ⅞
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	21	26¼	24½	26¼	+1⅜
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
63	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	14	66	63	66	+3
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅜
5	3	Am Internat'l	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
68⅝	5	Am Inv Bd (.60)	21	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	
42½	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	42	42	42	— ½
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	— ½
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	6	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	5	54⅜	54	54	Apr 1
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	—	—	—	
25	22⅜	Am Metal (3¼e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	—	Am Power & Lt	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	6	58	57	58	+1
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	16	49¼	48½	49⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	28	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	7	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	66	66	66	
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	9	12	12	12	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
52½	46	Am Sm&R(½c)	8	50¼	50	50	— ¼
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	Apr 1
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66	66	66	M'r 29
33⅜	25⅞	Am Steel F (¼e)	12	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	12	Am Stores (¼e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 1
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	86¾	86½	86½	+ ⅜
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	6	172¾	171½	172⅜	— ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87¼	87	87	— ¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	89¼	88½	88½	— ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	149¾	149¾	149¾	+2¾
5⅜	—	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Apr 1
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	33	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	98½	98½	96½	+ ½
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	10	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+ ⅜
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	37	29½	29	29⅛	— ¼
38½	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	—1
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14	14	14	M'r 28
3⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 1
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Apr 1
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	52	51½	51½	—1½
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	7	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 27
9½	6⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	
85	70	As DG 2pf(93⅞k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 29
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	14	23	22½	23	
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	55	54⅜	55	+ ¼
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	1	17	17	17	— ¼
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
16¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Apr 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	14	9⅛	9	9	
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	48⅛	48	48	— ⅛
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 26
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	88	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	6	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Apr 1
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	4	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
8⅜	7½	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	M'r 28
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	28	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅝
32¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	18	34⅜	32¾	34⅝	+ ⅞
29⅝	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	22	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅝
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	+1
35¼	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	19	34⅞	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 25
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	36½	36¼	36¼	Apr 1
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	26	77⅜	76¼	77⅛	+1⅛
122⅛	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122⅛	121½	121½	— ½
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27	27	27	Apr 1
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20	19¾	20	M'r 30
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	20	20	20	M'r 30
25⅞	19¼	Boeing Airplane	76	24⅜	23⅛	23⅞	+1¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	14	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	12	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2	2	Apr 1
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	4	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	10¼	Bridgeport B	10	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Apr 1
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53	53	53	M'r 29
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	17	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	32	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	91	91	91	M'r 27
60⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	20	61	60⅝	61	+ ½
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¾e)	2	22⅛	22	22	
35¾	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 29
28¾	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	12	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	13	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
26⅛	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	6	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	30½	30¼	30¼	Apr 1
21⅝	16	Burling Mill (1)	10	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	11¼	11	11	
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20⅜	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	23	22⅞	22⅞	Apr 1
4⅛	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	12	12	12	— ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	2	24⅛	24	24	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	36	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	+ ½
23⅜	16½	Can Dry	39	23¼	22¾	23	
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	10	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
5⅜	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 1
24	23	Carpent (½e)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	6	68	67	68	— ¾
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49¾	48¼	49¼	— ½
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (1a)	27	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	15	12	11¾	11¾	
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	23⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Cent Foundry	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	7	4½	4½	4½	M'r 27
—	69¼	Cent Violetta S	4	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	—	Cerro de Pasco		38¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Apr 1
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	27	26½	27	+ ¼
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	40¼	40	40	— ⅜
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	4¼	Ches & O Fd (¼e)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 29
1½	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 29
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	11	⅜	¼	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 30
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	—1⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	⅜	½	M'r 27
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 28
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 29
6⅜	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¾e)	20	86⅞	86¼	86⅜	+ ⅜
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	2	13½	13½	13½	
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 1
30⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	39	38½	38½	— ¾
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	9	42½	42	42	
41½	35½	Climax M (1.20)	16	40⅞	40¼	40½	+ ½
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
131	118	Coca-Cola (⅜e)	3	131	130½	131	+ ½
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61½	61½	61½	—1½
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	15	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cid(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	7	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr 1
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	25	25	2	+ ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & Elec	31	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	88	88	88	+ ¾
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	1	7½	7½	7½	
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr 1
98	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	98	98	98	
48	45	Comi Credit (4)	6	46⅛	46	46	+ ¼
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	10⅞	107½	10⅞	+ ½
55¾	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	54⅜	54	54	— ½
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	—	111½	111½	111½	M'r 29
15⅞	13	Comi Solvents	28	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	64	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	68⅜	68	68¼	+ ¼
32¾	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	65	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
86⅜	75	Conde Nast	—	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	M'r 30
23¾	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	4	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ½
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	14	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
14¾	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	32	14¾	14	14⅝	+ ¾
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	57	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
110⅜	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	
10⅜	8½	Cons F pf (¾k)	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
34⅜	33⅛	Con Oil (.80)	19	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	M'r 27
10⅛	—	Diam T Motor	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
20	18½	Dist C -Seag(2)	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
81	76	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	80	80	80	M'r 26
14⅜	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
21⅞	16⅜	Doehler Die(¼e)	5	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
23⅞	19	Dome Mines (2)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
86⅜	75	Douglas Air (3g)	13	85⅛	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
165½	142	Dow Chem (3)	6	168	166½	168	+2½
22½	14¾	Dresser Mfg	45	24⅜	22	24	+1½
10	5½	Dunhill Int	10	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	M'r 21
187⅛	175	du Pont (1¾e)	6	185⅞	185½	185⅞	+ ½
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	2	126	126	126	
		E					
39½	26½	East Air Lines	68	40⅝	39⅜	40	+1
6¼	4½	East Roll Mill	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 1
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	3	151¾	151⅜	151¾	+ ⅜
34⅜	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	16	35	34	35	+1
17⅛	15⅞	Edis Br Strs (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅜	Eitington Schild	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
14¼	13⅜	El & Mus Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
39

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. E. Business Activity Off Moderately

Only a moderate decline in the volume of general business in New England occurred during February, despite unusually unfavorable weather conditions, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced in its monthly business review.

"Carloadings and department store sales were probably retarded this year due to adverse weather conditions during the latter part of the month," the report stated.

"The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills in New England during February was 78,475 bales, 13.9 per cent smaller than in January, but 9 per cent larger than the total of 71,980 bales in February a year ago."

A slight decline in the value of total construction contracts awarded in New England was recorded, according to the report, though there was a gain of 11.2 per cent in residential contracts.

Between January and February, employment in New England has increased on an average of 2.5 per cent and the amount paid in wages has gained 4 per cent during the 14-year period 1925-1938, inclusive. The current January-February changes were contra-seasonal.

"In Rhode Island manufacturing employment during February was 1.9 per cent higher than in January, but aggregate weekly pay rolls declined 1.8 per cent. In February manufacturing employment in Rhode Island was 4.3 per cent higher than in February last year and pay rolls were 7 per cent larger, according to the State Department of Labor."

U. G. I. '39 Net $1.07 Against 99c in '38

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia announced earnings of $1.07 per share for its common stock in 1939, as compared with 99 cents per share in 1938.

The company's annual report listed operating revenues of utility subsidiaries totaling $112,401,349, an increase of $4,960,406 over 1938. The gain was credited principally to increased use of electricity, which produced over 77 per cent of the total operating revenues.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 2

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.58½	$3.55¾	$8.2397
Cables	3.58½	3.55¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0202	.0202	*
Belgium—belga	.1710	.1709½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	.4020
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0072	.0072	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0190x	.0190x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.3961
Portugal—escudo	.0342x	.0342x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡	.2335	.2335	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2023
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3027	.6180
Java—florin	.5361	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2206	.2225	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4250	.4200	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8200	.8156	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. xPaper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	103.18	103.18	103.18
3 3¼s 45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
3 3s 48-46	111.16	111.16	111.16
1 4¼s 52-47 reg	120.30	120.30	120.30
1 2s 50-48	104.24	104.24	104.24
8 2½s 53-49	107	107	107
1 2¾s 54-51	108.27	108.27	108.27
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.11	109.11	109.11
37 2¾s 63-58	108	108	108
23 2¾s 65-60	108.1	108	108.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 49-44	108.20	108.20	108.20

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	108.8	108.8	108.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46-st	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Alleghany cv 5s 44	80	80	80
15 Alleghany cv5s 49	73	72¼	73
16 Alleghany 5s 50 st	45	44¼	44⅜
1 Allied Stars 4½s 50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98	97⅞	97⅞
17 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	98	97⅞	97⅞
31 Am & For P5s 2030	67	65	66⅜
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104¼
8 Am Int 5½s 49	105	105	105
19 Am T&T 5½s 43			
	107 27-32	107 25-32	107 25-32
22 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅛	109	109⅛
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅝	109½	109½
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	106½	106½	106½
26 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103	102¾	103
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	43	43	43
5 Ark&WhiteR&T 5 '64	98½	98½	98½
6 Arm Del 4s '57	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Arm Del 4s '55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
29 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
17 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¾	104¼	104¾
8 AT&SF T ShL 4s '58	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108	107¾	108
3 A C Line 1st4s '52	69¼	69	69
1 A C Line clt4s '52	65½	65½	65½
7 A C Line 5s '45	72½	72	72½
18 B&O mtg '48 st	68¾	68⅛	68½
22 B & O '95 A st	27	25⅝	27
7 B & O '95 C st	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 B & O 2000 D st	26¾	26¾	26¾
8 B & O '96 P st	26¾	26½	26¾
1 M & O '60 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
6 B & O SW '50 st	46¾	46¼	46¾
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	56¾	56¾	56¾
6 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116¾	116	116¾
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60			
	105 29-32	105 29-32	105 29-32
34 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	109¾	110
19 Beth Stl 3¼s '50	103½	103¼	103½
40 Boston&Me 5s '67	49½	49	49½
17 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	49¾	49	49¾
5 Bost&Me 4½s 54 A	49½	49½	49½
5 Bos2&2NY Arl 4s '55	10½	10½	10½
5 Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct	79½	79	79½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
70 Bkly Ban Tr 4½s '66 ct	90¼	89¾	90¼
1 Bkly Qn D&Sbs 5s '41 ct	48	48	48
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
5 Buf R&P '57 st	38¼	38	38¼
1 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
6 Bush Term 4s '60	41½	41	41½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104	104	104
9 Can Sou 5s '62	80	79½	79½
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	103	103	103
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99	99	99
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½	99½
9 Can Pac 4s perp	68⅝	68½	68½
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
3 Cen Ill 5s '60 st '48	19	19	19
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7	7	7
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	47	47
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
17 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19	18⅞	19
2 Certain-teed 5½s '48	80½	80½	80½
1 Cham P&F (38)4¾s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
5 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14	14	14
11 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
1 C B & Q 4½s '77	82½	82½	82½
3 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
19 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	17¼	17¼
90 Chi Ind 5s '62	90	90	90
24 Chi Gt West 4s '59	29¼	29	29
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Chi I & L 5s '47	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
2 CMSP&P cc 5s '75	7⅛	7	7⅛
68 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1⅝	2⅛
13 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29	28¾	28¾
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29	29	29
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28⅝	28¼	28¼
3 CM&SP 5½s '89B	27	27	27
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11⅜	11½
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	19	19	19
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	23¼	23⅛	23¼
21 Chi&NW 5s2037	11⅞	10⅞	11¼
24 Chi&NW4½s2037C	11⅜	11	11¼
13 Chi & NW 4s '87	18½	18	18½
51 Chi & NW 3½s '87	17	16½	17
6 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Crown Cork 4½s '4	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	39½	39½	39½
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	5	5	5
6 D&RG 4½s '36	11	10¾	11
41 D&RG 4s '36	11	10½	11
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 D&RG West 5s '78	7⅝	7½	7½
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16	16	16
2 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
52 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16⅜	16⅜
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	16½	16⅜	16½
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	57½	57⅛	57½
44 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26¼	25½	26¼
1 Erie&Jer 6s '55	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
5 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 FirestoneT&R 3½s '4	107	106½	106½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	49	49	49
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69½	69	69¼
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¾	105½	105½
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	87	87	87
17 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99⅜	99	99⅜
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	93	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	86	86
24 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	85¼	86
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¾	101½	101½
38 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94	93⅝	93⅝
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	77	77
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Gulf St Stl 3½s '69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Hartman Rlv&P 4s '54	63	62	63
3 Housatonic 5s '37	53	53	53
4 Houst'nOilTex4¼s '54	100½	100	100
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32½	32¼	32½
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14¼	14¾
15 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	112	112	112
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	42¾	42¾	42¾
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	44	44	44
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	49	49	49
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	54	54	54
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48¼	48	48
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	74	74	74
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	73½	73½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35½	35½	35½
37 Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	77⅛	77	77⅛
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69¼	69	69
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	98	98
4 Int T&T 4½s'52	41¾	41¼	41¾
11 Int T&T 5s '55	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
13 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	39⅜	38¾	39⅜
5 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	38½	38	38½
2 K C Stl 3s '50	65	65	65
12 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Kans G&E 4½s 80	102½	102½	102½
1 Keith (BF)6s 46	102½	102½	102½
13 Kings Co Elev 4s)49 ct	90	90	90
19 Kresge Found 4s 45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
16 Kresge Found 3½s 47			
	104 14-32	104 15-32	104 15-32
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	84	84	84
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	39	39	39
2 Leh Coal 5s 54st	52⅝	52½	52⅝
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	25	25	25
10 Liggett & M 5s 51	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Loews 3½s 46	130¾	130¾	130¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	81½	81¼	81½
10 Lou & Jef Bdge 4s 45	85½	85½	85½
5 Lou & N 5s 2003B	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99	99	99
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93	92½	93
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81½	81½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	51	51
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	82	82	82
10 ManhatRy2d4s2013	46½	46½	46½
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
13 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	101	100½	101
6 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Mil&Nor cn4½s'39	26	26	26
16 MilSparta&NW4s'47	15¾	15½	15¾
12 M & StL 4s '49	2	1⅞	2
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6	5⅞	5⅞
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	73	73	73
14 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7	6½	6½
7 M-K-T 4½s '78	15¼	15	15
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14½	14½	14½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
7 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21½	21½	21½
77 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
23 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21½	21⅜	21⅜
35 Mo Pac 5s '80H	21½	21¼	21¼
54 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21½	21¼	21¼
25 Mob & O 4½s '77	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
11 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	111½	111½	111½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101	101
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37¾	37½	37¾
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32½	32½	32½
5 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	118	118	118
22 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	54	53⅞	54
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	107⅜	107½	107⅜
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Nat Supply 3¾s '54	103½	103½	103½
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102¾	103
8 N Eng RR 4s '45	41	40¾	41
5 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127½	127½	127½
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 N Orl Trmn 4s '53	68½	68	68½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37½	37½	37½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58¾	58¾
39 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52½	52⅞
10 NYC 3¾s '46	78	78	78
1 NYC cv3¾s'52	57	57	57
3 NYC&HR 3½ '97	76½	76½	76½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	59	59	59
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	58	58	58
11 NYCh&StL 4s '41	82⅞	82½	82⅞
5 NYChStL 3½s '74A	65¾	65¼	65¾
23 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	56	55½	55⅝
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '66	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109½	-09¼	109½
6 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
3 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	61½	61½	61½
35 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22¾	22¼	22¾
12 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	60	60	60
35 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¾	21½	21¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5¼	5¼	5¼
12 NYNH&H 3½s '54	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
12 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	18	17⅞	18
3 YN O & W rfg 4s '92	7	7	7
15 NY Steam 3½s '63	106½	106¼	106¼
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 NY Trap R 6s 53 st	91½	90½	90⅝
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	5	5	5
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	70	70	70
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55⅝	55	55⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44⅛	43¾	44⅛
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	65⅜	65¼	65⅝
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40⅜	40¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ohio Edis 4½s '70	109½	109½	109½
1 Okla G & E 3¾s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '48	104¾	104 ¾	104¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	75	75	75
3 Pac G&E 2¾s '61	111¾	111½	111½
6 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅜	112⅜	112¾
5 Parmelee T 6s '44	47	46½	47
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Pen Ob & Det 4½s '77	99	99	99
2 Pen P&LE 4½s '74	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Pen P&LE 3½s '69	109¼	108¾	108⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103	102½	102½
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	89	89
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
4 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97⅞	97½	97⅞
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	91	90⅜	90¾
5 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85⅜	85½	85⅜
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	117	117	117
3 Peoria & E 1st 4 40	68½	68	68½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59¼	59¼	59¼
28 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	111	110¾	111
1 Phil Bal¾Wash 4s43	1110½	110½	110½
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
14 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	12⅜	12¼	12¼
1 Phillips Pet 3s 48	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 PCC & SL 5s 75	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 PCC&StI 4½s '77	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	74¾	74½	74¾
4 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	74½	74¾	74½
3 Por Ri A T 6s 42 unst	74½	74½	74½
14 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	82	82	82
5 Prov Sec 4s 57	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
9 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
6 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Readg 4½s 97B	69½	69½	69½
6 Republic Steel 5½s 54	108½	108½	108½
16 Republic Steel 4½s 61	96½	96¼	96½
1 Republic Steel 6s 48	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Revere Cop & B 4¼s 56	102	102	102
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	31	31	31
7 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	12	11¾	12
82 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
27 StLPeaNW 5s48	25¼	24½	25¼
15 St LSF 5s '50B	15¼	14¾	15¼
13 St LSF 4½s '78	13⅞	12¾	13⅞
3 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
22 St LSF 4s '50A	14¼	14¼	14½
1 St LSW rfg 5s '90	14	14	14
2 St LSW 1st 4s '89	11	11	11
5 San Diego G&E 4s '65	65	65	65
8 Sea A L 6s ct st	59½	59	59⅞
4 Sea AL 4s '50 st	13	13	13
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4½	4½
10 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13 Shell Un 3½s '54	98½	98¼	98½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
72 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99½	99¼	99½
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44¾	44¾	44¾
51 SouPac 4½s '81	44¼	43⅞	44½
12 So Pac 4½s '69	44½	44	44½
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	58½	58½
6 So Pac clt 4s '49	44	44	44½
24 So Pac 3¾s '68	52	51¾	52
10 So Pac 4½s On '77	48¾	48	48¼
6 South Ry 6½s '56	81	81	81
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	76¾	76½	76¾
15 South Ry cn 5s '94	88¼	88	88¼
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¼	57⅞	58¼
1 SP Bell Tel3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
8 Spokane Int 5s '55	21¼	21	21¼
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅞	105½	105⅞
8 Stand OilNJ 2¾s '53	106	105¾	106
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108½	108½	108½
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109	109	109
4 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	108	107½	107½
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	106	105¾	106
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77DD	49½	48¾	48⅝
2 Third Ave 5s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
163 Third Ave aj 5s '60	22¾	22	22¾
75 Third Ave 4s '60	60½	59½	60⅜
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	86	86	86
3 Toronto Hamil 4s '46	99½	99½	99½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114½	114½
9 Un Pac 3½s '71	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97½	97½
25 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	76	76	76
23 Unit Drug 5s '53	85⅜	85½	85⅜
12 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 UtahL1&Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
26 Utah P&L 5s '44	103¼	103	103
1 Util P&Lt 5½s '47	95	95	95
6 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
25 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
11 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45¾	45½	45¾
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	18	18	18
10 Wabash 5s '80D	8¾	8½	8½
5 Wabash 5s '76B	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	8½	8½	8½
4 Walwrth 4s '55	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	34	34	34
6 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 Westn'Md 5½s '77A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	18	18	18
21 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	18	18	18
34 Western Un 5s 51	69⅞	68½	69½
15 Western Un 5s 60	67⅞	67½	67½
5 Western Un 4½s50	67	66¾	66¾
75 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100	99¾	99¾
20 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	100½	100½	100½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	24¾	24¾	24⅞
3 Wis eCn 4s 49 ct	23	23	23
13 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	8½	8½	8½
Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
1 Wis Pub Sve 4s 61	110	110	110
13 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾

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Britain's Secret Census Scans Industrial Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—Today Britain, too, embarks on a great national census. But it is not a census like that in America which centers publicly on the Nation's front door. It is a survey to be taken in secrecy behind the guarded gates of Britain's war-essential factories.

Taken under powers of compulsion, the census is intended to disclose to the Government the exact details of production potentialities in all factories, big and small, in engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft, automobile, and allied industries, as well as the distribution of skilled and unskilled labor therein, and the percentages of work being undertaken for the Government, for export, and for home purposes.

Of obvious immediate importance in providing the Ministry of Supply with a basis for a new rationalization of war effort and the elimination of uneconomic production, the census is also seen as of considerable significance for the peacetime future.

Already there are hints of a coming extension of the survey to other industries. But even if the census—which is to be retaken every quarter—eventually stops short of full comprehensiveness, it is pointed out that when the war is over, the Government in power will for the first time have a clear detailed industrial blueprint on which to base a Nation-wide Government-controlled reconstruction program.

Data on Plants and Skill

The authorities will know precisely the size, nature, and location of plants available in the main industries, the numbers of workers employed, and their levels in skill.

Today's census is the first of the kind ever made in Britain. Returns are compulsory. Heavy penalties await any who fail to comply with the order decreed by the Ministry of Supply to make the census effective. All firms, whatever their size, must give details of the work they are doing and the persons they employ.

Employers must provide full information regarding: Both their main and subsidiary products; classes of workers employed, stating whether they are skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled; relative numbers of men, youths, women, and girls employed; percentage of total labor employed on Government orders, on export orders, and on orders intended for home market.

Record of Industrial Changes

The intention is to make the completion of such returns a quarterly business. Thus the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Labor will have a permanent record of industrial changes caused by acceleration of war effort. For the Ministry of Supply this is already vastly important. Britain's supply machine will not be running at full throttle probably until the beginning of next year, but already the supply boards in the 12 newly established defense areas engaged in planning plant production are urgently in need of guidance on where to look for additional factory space or new plants.

From the Ministry of Labor viewpoint, the census is also a matter of some urgency. The shortage of skilled labor is very apparent in the engineering trade in some districts. The Ministry has under defense laws almost dictatorial powers governing the supply of skilled labor, and now it intends to begin using these powers. But first it must discover where skilled labor is short, where there is too much of it.

The survey preludes a drive to accelerate arms production and export production. The census returns will be used to discover where home production can be restricted in favor of either war effort or export trade The returns are also expected to give the authorities a basis for a scaling up of efficiency. Where the output isn't as high as it ought to be, employers will be directed to study the methods of firms found practicing the utmost economy and skill.

Southern France and War: Front Seems Far Away

Continued from Page 1

results of a war economy all over France.

But the mere fact of relative safety against air attack results in a more casual, relaxed atmosphere in Bordeaux, Toulouse and other southern towns. What Paris is to London (a relative oasis of light), Bordeaux is to Paris. In country places and on many of the smaller branch railways there is not even a pretense at "blacking out."

Bordeaux seems better supplied with the superfluities than with some of the necessities of life. Conditions doubtless will change as a result of new rationing restrictions; but at the time of my visit cafés and shops were full of sweets, pastries, fruits. Night life had even boomed a little since the war because some of the wealthier Alsatian refugees, who are not dependent on the 10 francs a day which the Government allows their more needy countrymen, are living in Bordeaux, along with the wives and children of some Parisian families who are unwilling to run the risks of possible air bombings in the capital.

Some Shortages Felt

On the other hand, some shortages that have been felt in Paris—coal, salad oil, fresh vegetables, laundry soap—have been equally characteristic of Bordeaux. While the idea of rationing is far from popular with middle-class Frenchmen, some of the poorer classes are inclined to look forward to the introduction of the cards, in the hope that this will mean an end of the rise in prices and a more regular supply of essential commodities.

One of my most interesting talks in Bordeaux was with the secretary of the local trade union, André Guiraud. He was a familiar type of French trade union leader, staunchly antifascist and therefore prepared to support the war, but at the same time antimilitarist, anticlerical, and suspicious of "reaction" at home. He estimated that, while wage rates had remained unchanged since the beginning of the war, real wages had declined by about 40 per cent, as a result partly of war taxes deducted from the worker's earnings, partly of the increased cost of living.

Hours, according to M. Guiraud, varied from 40 a week in some civilian trades to 72 in war industries working under high pressure. Pay for all hours over 40 is subjected to a levy of 40 per cent which is paid into a fund of national solidarity. This arrangement, according to M. Guiraud, is a source of dissatisfaction among workers. There would be less friction, he thought, if a shorter working week could be established; but here, of course, the need for munitions and the shortage of manpower are limiting factors.

M. Guiraud expressed the opinion that suppression of the Communist Party had been a tactical mistake. (This was merely his personal opinion and is not shared, I think, by the majority of Socialists and trade union leaders. His arguments, however, were interesting.)

Distrust Among Workers

"When Stalin made his deal with Hitler," said M. Guiraud, "there was a wave of disgust, of revulsion against communism among French workers. Had the Government left things alone, communism in France would have collapsed of itself, a victim of its own moral distintegration. But various repressive measures, expulsion of Communists from the trade unions, arrests, actually played into the hands of the underground propaganda which Communists are now carrying on. These measures created toward trade-union representatives a certain distrust among some of the workers.

"Communists tried to represent us as Government agents, urge workers to boycott trade unions It would have been better if we could have argued openly with the Communists and let the workers judge. The Communists were morally discredited by the whole trend of Soviet policy in the last months. Their present whispering campaign is more dangerous than any open propaganda which we could have met openly."

A trip to Arcachon, a large oyster and fishing center near Bordeaux, yielded some interesting information on the handicaps of the fishing industry. About two thirds of the local fishing boats had been mobilized, with their crews, as trawlers and for other war service. No wonder the price of sole, one of the most popular, and also one of the most expensive fish in France, has risen from 25 francs to 60 francs a kilogram.

The output of oysters, on the other hand, was holding up very well because the wives and daughters of mobilized oyster fishermen put on rubber boots and went out into the lagoons and gathered the oysters themselves. This is typical, incidentally, of the solid, unspectacular service which French women are rendering in national emergency when the simultaneous demands of the Army, munitions factories, and farms are far in excess of the country's supply of labor power.

[Remaining paragraphs deleted by the French censor.]

Duce Raises Pay and Pensions

ROME, April 2 (AP)—The Cabinet today adopted a proposal by Premier Mussolini raising pay and pensions for Government employees an average of about 7 per cent to meet living costs increased by the war.

This followed government-decreed increases of 10 to 15 per cent of private wages and salaries last month.

The Government pay roll has been 6,740,000,000 lire plus family and other allowances which brought it to 10,000,000,000 (about $500,000,000). Pensions have amounted to 1,800,000,000 lire.

The removal of iron fences has been ordered to provide metal needed for armaments. Property owners have been promised compensation at prices to be fixed by the Ministry of Guilds.

The Cabinet approved laws, the exact provisions of which have not been announced, to regulate civilian mobilization in case of war. The laws are believed to increase the authority of the Supreme Defense Commission, extending its jurisdiction to private business and all citizens not subject to military service, including women and children over 13 years of age.

Poland Issues an 'I Accuse'

PARIS, April 2 (AP)—The Polish government-in-exile issued a 109-page book today accusing Germany of trying to "murder deliberately" the Polish fatherland.

A Government spokesman said the publication was in part a preview of a "black book" scheduled to appear in the next few weeks with a detailed condemnation of German activities in Polish territory.

The booklet, entitled "The German Attempt to Destroy the Polish Nation," asserts that the population in the German-occupied regions has decreased by about 4,000,000 persons since Jan. 15.

"If we deduct the prisoners and workmen deported to Germany amounting to 1,604,321, this leaves some 2,500,000 people who can be considered to have died as a result of war activities, executions, hunger, cold and so forth," the publication declares. The booklet also asserts the infant mortality rate under German occupation rose to 58 per cent in December, 1939.

About 157,000 Poles now are held in German prisons and concentration camps, it adds.

'The Teutonic frenzy for destruction is above all directed against Polish public leaders," it states, "a symptom being the mass execution and deportation of Polish intellectuals. This is done with the object of breaking down the resistance and moral strength of Poland."

Commons Told Neutrals Not Buying More

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that he was unable to accept the statement that imports to neutral countries surrounding Germany had increased. These imports presumably were finding their way to Germany, according to reports from the continent.

Mr. Cross said that such statements were "seriously misleading."

The Minister pointed out that the Netherlands' cotton imports from the United States were larger from September to November in 1939 than for the same period of the previous year, but that all Netherlands cotton imports for the whole of last year were smaller than in 1937.

During the last six months Netherlands re-exports of cotton were very small, Mr. Cross said.

Rejects Re-export Idea

The Minister said that he could not accept the suggestion that exports from the United States to nations near Germany had shown "an enormous increase" as indicating re-export of these products to Germany.

Answering questions from the floor, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Mr. R. A. Butler, said that approximately 41,900 square kilometers (16,173 square miles) of land and lakes had been ceded by Finland to Russia.

Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, told the House that there had been a continual expansion of the Ministry's activities abroad and that the eventual scope of the Ministry still was under consideration.

Laborite Leader Clement Attlee told the House that "the democracies know quite well" that there will be "no more international law if we do not win."

"Jungle Law" Alternative

"It will be only a law of the jungle enforced by Nazis," he said. "For our task is not merely to win the war but to win the peace."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon said that Britain's defense expenditures between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1939, were £237,000,000 but added that details of such expenditures since the war started were kept secret.

Sir John denied reports that he was planning an "attack" on $20 to $48 a week wage earners in his budget statement to be made April 23.

The parliamentary spokesman for the Ministry of Mines said that he hoped that the restriction of individual coal purchases to 200 pounds at a time, due to shortage of supplies, could be removed soon.

Collaboration Cited

Dealing with the meetings of the Supreme War Council, which he described as an "outstanding example of Anglo-French collaboration in all spheres," Prime Minister Chamberlain said they would be held more frequently and at more regular intervals."

He said he hoped this would be done not only to forward prosecution of the war but "to enable us to perfect the machinery required for consolidating a European peace at the end of the war."

Diamonds Cut Off

AMSTERDAM, April 2 (AP)—The British discovery that Germany has been buying diamonds for industrial purposes in Belgium and The Netherlands has led Great Britain to cut off the sale of rough diamonds to Antwerp and Amsterdam, chiefly from South Africa.

Leaks in the blockade occurred through purchases by "straw men" at thes important diamond centers in violation of wartime British restrictions against any diamonds reaching Germany.

British Board of Trade representatives who returned to London after an investigation have proposed that splitting and sawing—preliminary stages in diamond production—be placed under the direct supervision of protective committees in Antwerp and Amsterdam or that this work be done in England.

Staley Suit Charges Restraint of Trade

TRENTON, N. J., April 2 (AP)—Suit for $1,500,000 was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by the Staley Elevator Company, Inc., of New York, charging four companies and eight of their officials with violation of the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Laws.

Britain Shifts To Closer Hold On Alien Ranks

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The Home Office yesterday announced the appointment of 12 regional advisory committees to consider the cases of certain classes of aliens, foreshadowing a big new combing out of thousands of Germans and Austrians at present living freely in Britain.

Thousands who were left unrestricted by the original one-man tribunals will have to appear before the new committees. They will have to show why they should not be interned, and if there is any doubt they will be interned.

The problem is complicated by thousands of refugees from the Nazi regime in Germany and Austria.

Of 73,000 aliens examined since the war began, but 569 were interned and 6,782 restricted in their movements.

The Home Office order also proclaimed restricted areas around several important naval ports from wich all enemy aliens may be ejected.

Hoover Sees Hope in Youth

MODESTO, Calif., April 2 (AP)—The America of 40 years hence will be based upon what American boys absorb today, former President Herbert Hoover told Boy Scout officials at a dinner here.

Addressing the Yosemite Area Council's annual meeting last night, Mr. Hoover said "we have a duty to these children, the like of which we never have had before."

Nazi and Fascist countries have concentrated on youth training, he declared, but the movements of their youths "are compulsory."

The former President urged widespread support of the Boy Scout movement, and said he hoped 10,000,000 youths would become members.

French-British Co-ordinate News

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The French and British Ministries of Information will co-operate on publicity in neutral countries, it was announced after a conference between the French and British Ministers, Louis Oscar Frossard and Sir John Reith.

While M. Frossard was visiting the British Ministry today, the French flag fluttered from the Ministry's tower. The information chiefs decided to meet periodically for co-ordination of their work.

General Classified

Advertisments under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. G-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 8326.

N. Y. C., 585 West End Avenue (5-C)—Sublet furnished or unfurnished 3½-room apartment. Sch. 4-6751.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Woman wishes to share small apartment near Park, subways; reasonable. LIEBOWITZ, 991 Carroll St. MA. 2-6325.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Quiet, cool, overlooking East River; living-bedroom, bath, kitchenette; Steinway piano; April-Sept. $60.00. Phone RH. 4-7906.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York: Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE — Gardener, mechanic, chauffeur, cook, housework; take entire charge; small family, adults; country; salary $100 month. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman for second work in year-round country home 20 miles from Buffalo; all modern conveniences. Write, giving references and stating religion, to G. K. C., General Delivery, Angola, N. Y.

A GIRL OR WOMAN to do serving and some cleaning and also assist with children; two other servants in family; country. Write Box S-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SCARSDALE — In beautiful Westchester County, 37 minutes from N. Y. City, colonial house, 9 rooms, splendid condition, many charming features, on plot approximately 2½ acre; grounds artistically landscaped; detached 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; property offered at great sacrifice to close estate. Inquiries invited. Gordon C. Sleeper, Executor. 23 Brite Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. Ph. Scarsdale 464.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

RELIABLE insurance broker will rent space, service or purchase broker's account. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, private home; opposite bath; near B. M. T. subway; church. Drew. 1139 46th Street.

N. Y. C., 320 West 83rd St. (Apt. 7-N.W.)—Attractive large, also medium room; single, double; privacy; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 112—Furnished front room, $7.00; large front, partly furnished, $10.00; maid's room, $4.50. G. HAMILTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN would like general office work in publishing or employment field; knowledge typing, stenography. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

TAILORING

TRINITY TAILORING CO., 170 Dartmouth St., near Stuart, Boston
Men's and Women's Suits, Coats made to order. Remodeling, Repairing, Fur Storage.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Let me help you EXPRESS FREEDOM IN SINGING and SPEECH. Phone Jerome 8-8467. Niggeman, 1097 Walton Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write on call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

HOUSES FOR SALE

BAIN & FAUNT
SOUTHPORT, 20 Hoghton St., Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Rents Collected. Tel. 3739.

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F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PLANTS AND SEEDS

E. PRICE & CO. Noted for Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Fertilisers, etc. Catalogue on request. 9, High St., Hanley. Tel. 2523 S. O. T.

ROOMS TO LET

WALLSEND-ON-TYNE — Furnished sitting-room and bedroom, near quick bus service and station; terms moderate. 97, The Avenue. Tel. 63636.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — On Shropshire Border. Own grounds. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel. New South Promenade. Facing sea, every modern convenience. H. and C. all rooms, lift. Personal supervision. Terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BLACKPOOL: STUART PRIVATE HOTEL, Clifton Drive, New South Promenade—Facing sea; h. and c. all rooms; highly recommended; personal supervision. Tel. 42188.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. 60 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns Mr. and Mrs. Parker Tel. Southbourne 2716

BOURNEMOUTH, E. — "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 1180

HANTS., Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere; quiet English country house atmosphere; ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday; unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

LAKE DISTRICT. Mrs. Hazlehurst, Kenilworth, Holly Road, Windermere — Board residence; pleasantly situated, central; h. and c. main bedrooms; highly recommended.

LAKE DISTRICT. Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Good open situation, hot and cold bath; near tennis courts and garage; terms on application.

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HOTEL FORTY
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ENGLAND

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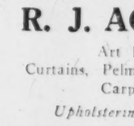
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
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Examples:
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12 ft. x 9 ft. £12 for £8.19.6
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AT
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WILLIAM ADAM
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Finest House Coal, Works Coal
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PHONE:
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TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

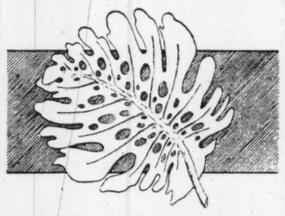
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Plant Leaves Are of So Many Different Shapes And Sizes?

The leaf may be described as "the laboratory of the plant." In it the water from the roots is mixed with carbon, collected from the carbon dioxide in the air, and converted into plant food by the green cells under the influence of the sunlight. The carbon dioxide enters the leaf through the stomata or minute pores with which the leaf abounds. Also through the stomata the plant gets rid of the excess oxygen, left over when



PERFORATED UPPER LEAF OF A TROPICAL AROID PLANT

carbon is removed from the carbon dioxide, and, by transpiration, gets rid of the surplus water brought up from the roots.

Since leaves perform such varied and necessary functions, it is extremely important to the plant that the leaves be the right size, shape, character, and arrangement to meet the peculiar needs of each plant.

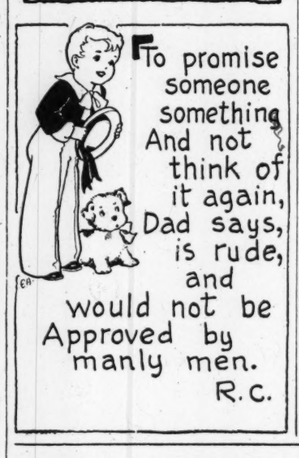
Sunlight plays an important rôle in plant food manufacture, so we find the leaves usually arranged spirally or on opposite sides of the stem to prevent the upper leaves from shading the lower ones. Also, the upper leaves are often provided with deep clefts, incisions, slots, and even with perforations so as to permit some sunlight to reach the leaves below.

The fringed forms of large leaves, such as those on palm trees, present no great expanse of unbroken leaf-surface to the wind and so escape rupture during storms. Leaves that stand erect sometimes roll or fold into tubes, as the onion and crocus, for added strength. Also long, slender grass blades that stand erect are often twisted spirally so that the entire surface of the blade is never broadside to the wind.

The aloe and century plant have thick, meaty leaves in which they store water, increasing their drought resistance. The bulb scales of the onion and hyacinth provide examples of leaves that are formed underground.

The presence of bitter secretions, as in the milkweed, and spines, as in the holly, helps to protect plants from foraging animals. In this connection it is interesting to note that branches growing so high as to be out of reach of grazing animals seldom develop spines on their leaves. The common holly, where it grows to full tree-like proportions, will have unarmed leaves on its upper branches, while those below will be abundantly provided with the familiar spines. — W. P. Keasbey.

Manly Manners



Where Would You Find—

1. The Brenner Pass?
2. The Metropolitan Museum of Art?
3. The capital of Ohio?
4. The Balkan Entente States?
5. The birthplace of William Shakespeare?
6. Ausable Chasm?
7. Gonzaga University?
8. The doldrums?
9. The largest country in Europe?
10. Snohomish?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

He that handleth a matter wisely shall find good: and whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.—Prov. 16:20.

Daily Quotation

THE more we know, the better we forgive. Whoever feels deeply, feels for all that live.—MADAME DE STAEL.

The Artesian Tree

Simpson Photo

The trunk of a "Ficus Benjamina" (small leaf rubber) tree that spouts a constant stream of water (100 gallons daily). Tree experts have expressed the opinion that in some curious manner the roots of the tree have contacted an underground spring or river and the water is forced upward through the trunk. The tree, located in Miami, Florida, was planted in 1926 and has a spread of 80 feet.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: Country people who visit the city are glad to get back to the great open spaces. There isn't so much walking to do.

Milwaukee Journal: "You can't fool all of the people all of the time," observed the veteran of the political wars. "Besides, once every four years is enough."

Washington Post: "Have you seen any of the newly-invented invisible glass?" asks a feature writer. No—how could we?

Detroit News: With plenty of ink left on her thumb, after penning the letter, the nine-year-old cancels the stamp neatly while affixing it to the envelope.

In Lighter Vein

Caught

She: "Are you fond of moving pictures, Jack?"

He: "Oh, yes, indeed!"

She: "Then perhaps you won't mind bringing some down out of the attic for mother."

All Set!

Caller: "Won't you walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy?"

Age Seven: "I can't."

Caller: "Why not?"

Age Seven: "'Cause we're goin' to have dinner as soon as you go."

Each for Himself

Pat and Mike were having dinner together.

Pat helped himself to the larger fish, and Mike said:

"Fine manners ye have, Pat. If I had reached out first I'd have taken the smaller fish."

"Well," Pat replied, "ye've got it, haven't ye?"

Chief Worry

An exploration party in the interior of Brazil reached a point some hundred miles from Iquitos after a fortnight's hard going, and were unfortunate enough to strike an area of dense jungle and steaming swamps.

During the usual afternoon rest near one of these, one member of the party noticed another pacing up and down, a worried look on his face. He stopped him and asked what was wrong.

"You know," he replied, seriously, "I keep thinking today's Thursday!"—Tit-Bits.

Little Chauncey

"I'm doing fine in kindergarten, Mater—I already know the alphabet from A to B!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Philadelphia

At Christmas time, in 1936, J. Harvey Gravell, of Ambler, Pa., president of a chemical paint company, gave his workmen $100,000 to start the new year free from debt. He declared at that time:

"Employer-employee relationships today are still based on the old idea of slavery. One crowd produces the wealth and another manipulates it for its own benefit. My employees got the money because it was coming to them."

Recently this president passed on, and the bulk of his $3,000,000 estate was left to 15 key employees, in trust for 10 years. At the end of that time the employees are to get the stock outright.

It was the donor's wish that those who had helped him build his successful business should share in the fruitage of their efforts.

Arbor Day Proverbs

As the tree so the fruit.

Great trees are uprooted in an hour.

A twig in time becomes a tree.—Latin.

Great trees often give more shade than fruit.

As the twig is bent the tree is inclined.—English.

Good fruit never comes from a bad tree.—Portuguese.

A tree often transplanted never grows nor thrives.

A walnut tree is as good to a poor man as a milch cow.—Italian.

All superfluous branches we lop away that bearing boughs may live.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A mountain pass in the Tyrol, between Bozen and Innsbruck; 4,490 feet.
2. Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street, New York City.
3. Columbus.
4. Turkey, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece.
5. Stratford on Avon, England.
6. A vast dome worn by the Ausable River through quartz sandstone in northeastern New York. It is 1½ miles long, and the walls rise 100 to 200 feet high in some places.
7. Spokane, Washington.
8. Parts of the ocean near the equator where calms or baffling winds prevail.
9. Russia; area 2,320,900 square miles in Europe.
10. A town in Snohomish County, northwestern Washington.

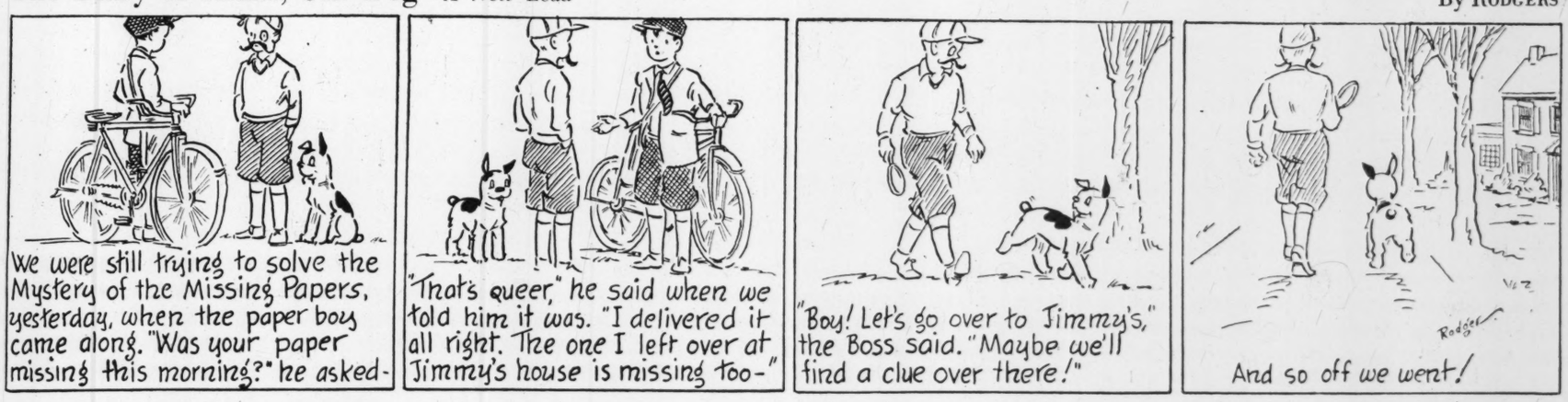
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out Again—In Again*

By LE PELLEY

I'M GLAD WE GOT OUT OF THAT MILL !! DO YOU THINK WE REALLY HEARD FOOTSTEPS ??
THERE'S NOTHING THAT SOUNDS MORE LIKE FOOTSTEPS THAN FOOTSTEPS...
YOU KNOW, BUD— I THINK THERE MUST BE SOMETHING IN THAT MILL ....
IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU THOUGHT SO !! !
WELL — LET'S GO....
FINE! — I WAS READY TO GO HOME LONG AGO !
HOME ? — I MEANT BACK INTO THE MILL...

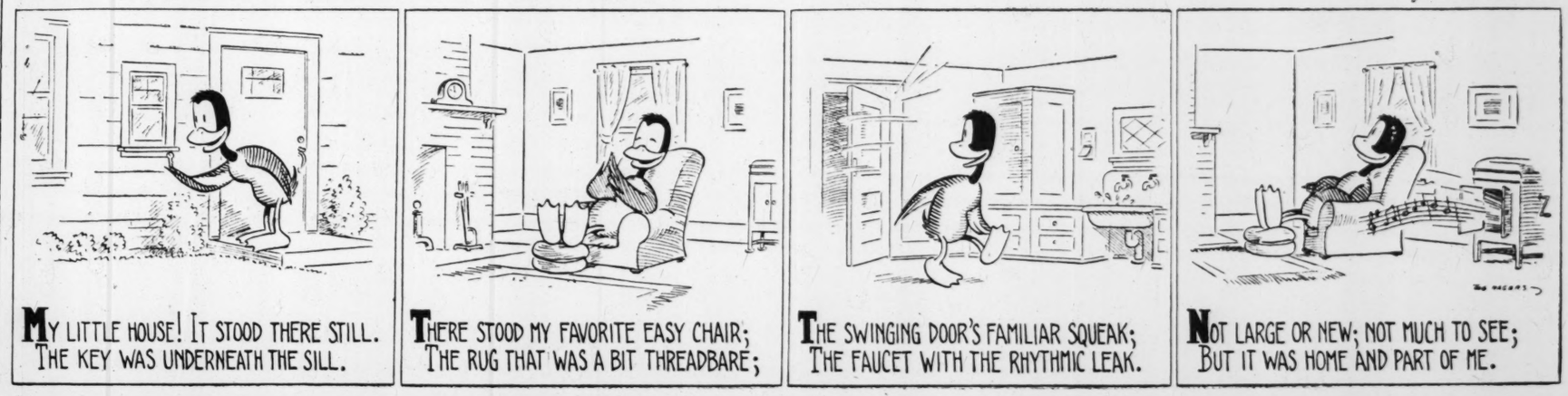
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A New Lead*

By RODGERS


We were still trying to solve the Mystery of the Missing Papers, yesterday, when the paper boy came along. "Was your paper missing this morning?" he asked-
"That's queer," he said when we told him it was. "I delivered it all right. The one I left over at Jimmy's house is missing too-"
"Boy! Let's go over to Jimmy's," the Boss said. "Maybe we'll find a clue over there!"
And so off we went!

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Be It Ever So Humble. . . ."*

By THE HAGERS


MY LITTLE HOUSE! IT STOOD THERE STILL. THE KEY WAS UNDERNEATH THE SILL.
THERE STOOD MY FAVORITE EASY CHAIR; THE RUG THAT WAS A BIT THREADBARE;
THE SWINGING DOOR'S FAMILIAR SQUEAK; THE FAUCET WITH THE RHYTHMIC LEAK.
NOT LARGE OR NEW; NOT MUCH TO SEE; BUT IT WAS HOME AND PART OF ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Total War—With Sanctions

Having helped to provoke the present war, economic weapons are being sharpened to win it. Either because its people or its equipment are not prepared for "all-out" war, every belligerent Government is postponing the kind of wholesale slaughter this conflict was expected to produce. But on the Allied side at least both words and acts indicate an intensification of economic warfare.

Britain took a drastic step in torpedoing German merchantmen for the first time. Mr. Churchill gave sharp notice that the Allies will not "remain entangled in the tatters of violated legal conventions." Here is clear evidence of a determination to tighten the blockade. So too are Allied warnings to Norway about ore shipments through territorial waters and the London meeting of Britain's envoys to the Balkans.

Thus we see the weapon that was supposed to keep a League of Nations peace — sanctions — being wielded in earnest by a "collective security" partnership of France and Britain. The problem of applying sanctions was always considered hard; today the task of bringing Germany to terms by economic pressure appears to be twice as difficult as in the World War. In 1914 Germany's allies and adjacent neutrals accounted for only one-fourth of her trade; in 1938 they accounted for half of it.

To meet this situation the Allies are inventing new and sharper controls. At the beginning of this war neutrals were more closely rationed than at the end of the World War. It has become more difficult for them to import supplies which could be handed on to Germany. Typical of such restrictions is the provision in the Swedish-British trade agreement of December that even Swedish manufactures for export may contain only a specified amount of imported materials.

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare is frank about other methods of shutting off German supplies. Where diplomatic or economic pressures will not serve, economic inducements are brought into play. In the Balkans and Scandinavia Britain is offering a better price for many things Germany wants. Either Britain gets them or Germany has to pay more (and often in synthetic goods which cost twice as much in labor and materials to produce). This system also works in reverse. Let the Economist of London explain:

> For example, both Britain and Germany sell coal to Sweden; we should beat down the price until Germany gets the minimum of foreign exchange for her exports. Both Britain and Germany buy butter from Denmark; we should bid up the price until Germany gets the minimum of goods for her foreign exchange. Our trade with these countries, in short, should be designed to result in the largest possible loss to ourselves. We can recoup ourselves elsewhere; Germany cannot.

For some commodities Germany is particularly dependent upon imports. Oil, iron, copper and some other minerals are particularly vital. If the Reich obtained all the iron of all her neutral or allied neighbors the supply would fall short of her recent peacetime requirements, but nearly half of these were for construction, which has virtually ceased. It is known that there have been curtailments of Swedish iron shipments. The same can be said for Yugoslavian copper. The oil situation is not clear, though there have been great difficulties of transport during the winter from Rumania and Russia.

The big question with the Allies is whether they can tighten the blockade sufficiently to really stop Germany without opening up the war so that German needs for supplies will be increased.

Thank You, Dr. Damrosch

The recent example of Dr. Walter Damrosch, well known for his children's broadcasts of good music, who now, a veteran in his field, has taken up a new career as a pianist in addition to his other activities, should be an inspiration. Dr. Damrosch, who began as a conductor while still in his teens, thus enters on his third career.

Nor is Dr. Damrosch the first either to achieve in later years, or to have more than one career. Dryden enjoyed what were really four careers, in later years achieving satire and lyric verse, after having been successively a dramatist and critic. Goldsmith failed as a theological student, quit the study of law for medicine, traveled, came finally to Grub Street, where success came only as a crown to years of struggle. Plato's mind was as active at 80 as when he was a young man and Verdi composed his two greatest operas at about the same age. The list of such achievements could be lengthened. Possibly there is no more lovable figure in musical America than Dr. Damrosch. Thousands will applaud his latest encore and be inspired to renew their own hopes and interests.

That Third Party

John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., speaks of forming a third political party in the United States drawing together his labor organization, the American Youth Congress, the American Negro Conference, "liberal agricultural" organizations, and the Townsend old-age pension group. All such threats have to be taken with two grains of salt. One grain is the fact coalitions of dissidents always have a hard time getting along among themselves. The other is that leaders of organizations for specific purposes have difficulty delivering their votes at an election on general issues.

Making these allowances, it might seem offhand that Mr. Lewis would be doing both major parties a favor if he could draw off the farm, youth and labor radicals, the Negro voters and the aged bloc into a reservoir where their ballots would be relatively ineffective so far as electing a President was concerned. This might relieve the Democratic and Republican conventions of considerable embarrassment and pressure if only they could assume that the new party would draw equally from the old ones.

This assumption, of course, cannot be safely made, for the movement would probably take away many more Democratic than Republican votes, and consequently it may be set down chiefly as a maneuver to attempt to force the Democratic Party to adopt a candidate and platform acceptable to Mr. Lewis and his wing of labor.

The Bankers and the SEC

Once more the issue is joined between the Securities and Exchange Commission and those who handle other people's money. The last year it was the brokers who felt the weight of official disapproval when William O. Douglas, Commission chairman, just before he took a seat on the Supreme Court, castigated those who sought to revise and soften regulatory legislation. Now it is the bankers who are charged by the Commission with assaulting all the statutes protecting investors. The ire of the SEC followed quickly upon public release of a sixty-six-page letter from the Investment Bankers' Association asking that a Congressional committee review the administration by the Securities Commission of the several acts governing securities and the stock exchanges.

In the problems that have arisen since the 1935 Holding Company Act gave the commission wide power over utility financing, banking interests through conference and compromise have worked out reforms which concede most of the new legislation to be sound in purpose. But this tentative harmony is now split wide open on the question of "competitive conditions" and of how these are to be maintained in underwriting new issues. Going beyond the criticism of the Commission's rule U-12F-2, which calls for arm's-length bargaining in selling securities, the I. B. A. sees in the security acts of 1933, 1934, and 1935 factors which "impede the operation" of American economy and asks for their amendment. The SEC reply charges the bankers with "ill-tempered obstructionism" and the bankers counter that the Commission evades the issue. However, it is to be noted that some admission of the necessity of revision has since been made by Chairman Jerome Frank.

It ought to be possible for the processes of reform by legislation or the amendment of laws deemed unworkable to proceed without acerbity and name-calling. The investment bankers are within their rights in asking that these laws be re-examined in the light of the experience of the last five or six years. If there are restrictions delaying the free flow of savings into investment—and the small total of new money issues in recent years lends color to that view—the SEC should let no false pride or irritation at the questioning of its judgment obstruct scrutiny by an impartial body. This is another case where recrimination is out of place and the public interest is paramount.

With the census takers now at their doors with queries, parents of small children have one advantage over others: Answering questions is second nature with them.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Duties of the Diplomat-Citizen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Even this wheat farmer can see that, be the sentiments ever so admirable, it would not do for diplomatic representatives to say all they know or think. Nevertheless, now that the text of the recent address by the Hon. James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, has been published, I would like to exercise the greater freedom of a less important individual, by applauding at least the principle enunciated in the following paragraph culled from that frank statement:

> And, furthermore, when that diplomat-citizen—or rather, let me call him a sentry at an observation outpost—when that sentry sees approaching a force which frankly and openly seeks to destroy those aforesaid institutions and the social and economic order upon which the government of his nation is founded—then, it seems to me, it is the duty of that sentry to tell his fellow citizens what he sees.

Now that, howsoever finely phrased, is the language of the man in the street, and it is this reader's judgment that this world would be a happier place at the moment if the diplomatic "sentries" of a group of nations had been more alert and inquisitive in recent uneasy years. Where was "that sentry," for example, while Germany was building her first thousand planes? If "that sentry" was factually on the qui vive, he would have seen nigh 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from foreign fields flow past the Siegfried Line within the two crop years 1937-1938.

It is not enough merely to say that we were at peace then. If there are no such duties assigned to our "diplomat-citizen" observers along the international hills, then the sooner there are, the better for all of us!

Toronto — CANADIAN READER

"Vast Accumulation of Capital"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent letter titled "Vast Accumulation of Capital" your correspondent makes two points. The first is that life insurance is "venture capital." Can you find an economist who says life insurance money is venture capital? By its nature it can't be. If life insurance companies used their funds as venture capital they would break laws in every State.

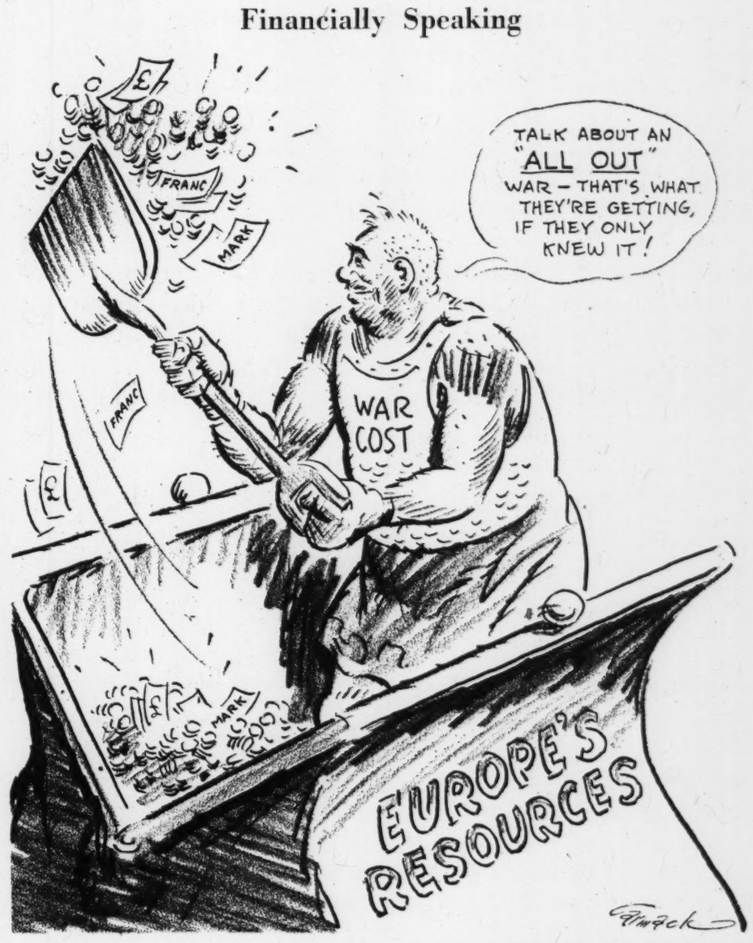
The second point is that policy-holders do not borrow "their own money." This matter seems to me academic. It was argued out before TNEC. The answer is neither yes nor no. From one sense it isn't their own money; from the great popular view of the matter, it is. Both sides protest they are right. There is no reason to be dogmatic about it in either case.

If you have a cash value of $3,000 in a life insurance company against policies with face value of $15,000, you have put in $3,000 (and more); the money is there for you to borrow from at any time, and you can borrow it and keep it. You have put it in and you can take it out. It is true, it isn't like a bank. The TNEC examiners used the phrase "borrowing their own money," though later they used a circumlocution to satisfy the insurance officials.

It seems to me there is unnecessary timidity in handling the subject which demands a perfectly fair, frank and open approach. It's a big subject and ought to be explored.

Washington — C. T.

Financially Speaking



Cooking? There's Nothing to It!

At the risk of drawing down no end of feminine objections, I should like to say that nothing surprises me more than the ease with which modern foods are prepared. I, unkitchen-wise I, am living proof that a job as cook in the home can be a sinecure.

From early boyhood, I was under the delusion that food served at home was something hard to prepare, that each edible at every meal required a tremendous amount of skill and native intuition utterly lacking in men. I know better now. I have come to the conclusion that this is a concept deliberately foisted by women in general on their sons, brothers, and husbands. It is only fair to point out, however, that the reason this gentle deception has been successful is that it was once no deception. Let me be the first to admit that, until comparatively recent years, cooking must have been an exacting art.

But now—well, take my case. For years my only excursions to the kitchen were for the purpose of raiding the icebox. Now I go to cook. And, in my line, I'm a good cook. My mother says so, although she's prejudiced. Still, my friends say so, too, and some of them are critical and suspicious.

* * *

Frankly, I owe my first success to fudge. It began my reputation as one to be reckoned with on the farther side of butler's pantries. As do most people, I like my fudge smooth and creamy. One day I bought for less than twenty cents at a near-by grocery store, a box of ready-mixed fudge compound. I greased a pan. I heated up a double boiler. I put in three tablespoons of water, two tablespoons of butter. Then I poured in the contents of the box. I stirred for four minutes. What I poured out was unquestionably fudge. Later it proved very tasty fudge.

I had become a cook. And this is my point: It was *that easy*, ladies.

Yet, in reality, I still knew nothing about the art of cooking. I probably never will. After all, a child could make that fudge just as easily as I did. I don't see how anyone who reads two or three sentences of the simplest instructions on the back of the box can go wrong. All the real talent and knowledge already has been lavished on whatever strange mixture of ingredients the manufacturer puts inside the box.

In short, when I cook I am but the "frontman" for some anonymous master craftsman in a distant factory. He does his work with mathematical precision, reducing cooking to kindergarten simplicity. I only follow blindly. But together we do a good job. I contend we can keep abreast of Grandmother's best recipe for taste, and leave it trailing far behind for speed.

The speed of it—that's what really lures me! Cooking takes four minutes. Preparation and mopping up perhaps another ten. That gives completed fudge in fifteen minutes—and without seriously depleting the family's sugar and butter resources.

* * *

Once I had set my hand to the culinary plow, there was no turning back. I combed the stores for similar products—things that could be prepared by those whose actual cooking knowledge stands near zero. And I found plenty. In the dessert line, there were scores of gelatines, and puddings of the ready-made variety.

In no time at all, I strayed into other departments. I found little packages whose sandy contents would produce amazingly good gingerbread and corn muffins and waffle batter without the usual heavy toll of eggs, butter, flour, sugar, and complicated ritual. Just pouring in a little water, a little milk, or, infrequently, an egg, did the trick. And there were a variety of soup mixtures which proved so simple to prepare that even I—a man—wouldn't take credit for making them, although they give off a dozen different savors which would baffle me "in the raw."

I could tell about the frozen meats, fish, and vegetables that even I can pop into a pot or skillet for a few minutes and pull out done to a turn. Or about the frozen fruits and ready-made, ready-cut biscuits sealed in a tin like so many tennis balls, which bring—of all things—home-made strawberry shortcake in January within the scope of masculine amateurs.

I say I could tell about these other marvels. But I don't think I will. Instead, I'm going to see if that batch of fudge I mixed before I started writing hasn't cooled. Hmm, it has. Have some? — H. S. HAYWARD, JR.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Warsaw "Documents"

By Erwin D. Canham

In the very first of the "documents" concerning the United States and the war which the Germans say they found in the Polish archives, Ambassador Potocki is credited with a very shrewd remark, whether his or Dr. Goebbels'. Of Ambassador Bullitt's words, the able Polish envoy in Washington is quoted as saying: "His reaction to events in Europe corresponds more to the view of a journalist than a politician. . . ."

By this, Ambassador Potocki (or his ghost-writer) meant that Mr. Bullitt was not speaking as a responsible, "discreet" diplomat, and that his words should not be taken as a serious representation of his government. It might have been added that not Ambassador Bullitt, not Ambassador Kennedy, not President Roosevelt himself, can commit the United States to any major or continuing course of action in Europe. No American Ambassador or President can make any "secret agreement" of a binding character. Every primary step of policy, every definitive action of the American Government is subject to the decision and review of public opinion as expressed by Congress.

* * *

Moreover, these bonds which effectively bind the American Executive and his diplomatic representatives are all too well known to European officials. After the Wilson experience, Europeans simply cannot and do not assume that the United States will follow through on any policy unless Congress and the people also definitely agree. A President alone can carry out certain acts on suffrance, such as tariff penalties against Germany and Japan, but these can be speedily blocked if the people really choose.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who now talks darkly of impeachment of Ambassador Bullitt if not of the President, knows well enough that these officials cannot bind the American Government, and Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts who charges "secret agreements" with Great Britain, should also be aware that such undertakings have not the slightest validity, even if they exist, unless the Executive can carry public opinion along with him in the attempt to deliver.

In a word, when Europeans call on American officials to "put up or shut up," they are likely to be disappointed on both scores. Nothing can make our officials "shut up," and only public opinion itself can "put up."

And so there is a missing link in Berlin's effort to pin war guilt responsibility on the United States. Although fabricating documents is an old continental skill, nowhere more expertly practiced than in Berlin, Ambassador Bullitt may have said nearly all that is attributed to him, but it wouldn't mean a thing except Mr. Bullitt's own opinions and hopes, and Europeans have learned not to take such words at their face value.

* * *

The German thesis is that the United States forced Britain, France, and Poland into their pact of assistance of last spring, and thus helped bring on the war. And the essential point is the claim that through Ambassador Kennedy, the British were threatened with "coercive measures" by the United States if they did not help the Poles. Yet in these very documents, the Poles are quoted as saying that (1) whatever Ambassador Kennedy may have said to the British had been exaggerated in importance, and (2) he himself denied saying anything. Indeed, there are so many contradictions in the documents as to make one suspect that they are probably largely genuine but not very significant.

The Polish Foreign Office, warned repeatedly of Mr. Bullitt's tendencies toward exaggeration, could not have taken very seriously such statements as these, if they were ever made: "The United States had means of exercising real pressure on Britain. He (Bullitt) would seriously consider mobilization of these means." As if Mr. Bullitt possessed the power to do any such thing!

Of course, in a complicated and delicate situation, even reckless and empty assertions like these, based on nothing more than a hope that American policy and opinion might follow along, may have had an effect on British, French, and Polish decisions. It is too much to hope that various American Ambassadors have been always discreet: our diplomats rarely come that way. There is a ring of grotesque probability through the documents, together with some improbable phrases. Secretary Hull's and President Roosevelt's denials were inevitable.

There is, indeed, a grain of salt to take with such papers. It is the very salutary fact that if a diplomat or a President proposes, democracy disposes. And thus American public opinion is one up on certain other countries that might be mentioned!

The Wide Horizon

England Digs for Gold

By Sydney A. Clark

In an English-language broadcast from Berlin, I listened to the German "propagandorator" as he explained to neutrals that gold is now considered as old-fashioned in trade as in wedding rings. The vigorous young nations of the world, he said, use the barter method of trade, and find it far superior to the gold basis, still retained by the moribund democracies. And while this sour-grape wisdom filled the air, John Bull kept on digging ore, without so much as stopping to mop his brow. He digs in many parts of the world, day and night, and not all of these gold veins are on (or in) his own imperial property. One of them which I have recently visited is in the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

St. John del Rey, or São João d'el Rey, is the name of the mine. To reach it I boarded a Pan American plane in Rio and flew to Bello Horizonte, capital of the "Mineral State," whence an auto took me over the hills to the town of Nova Lima where the mine is located.

At the office of the mining company, England smote me with unmistakable impact. Her initial weapon was a notice on the bulletin board which I read while waiting for my card to be taken to the manager's office. The notice read as follows: "Mr. R. H. Whimer has kindly consented to give a talk on Rugby Football at the Old School at 7:30 p. m."

* * *

Somehow a wonderful sense of security settled upon me as I read those words, and a sense of frank gratitude also, which I wish I might convey to a few millions of my fellow-Americans. While we and our representatives in Washington worry endlessly lest a glance at the map involve us in war, Britain carries her staggering burden coolly and Mr. R. H. Whimer consents to give a talk on Rugby football.

Nova Lima means "New File" and it seems to suggest British understatement, for something more than a new file is needed to secure the quarter of a million carloads of ore which the mine produces annually. This is, as a matter of fact, the deepest gold mine in the world, with the possible exception of one in the South African Rand. It burrows into the earth more than a mile and a half vertically—to a depth, so far, of 8,070 feet. The value of the gold extracted is at least £1,000,000 annually and this can be increased, since the vein shows no sign whatever of exhaustion. It has been worked for 109 years but the supply does not diminish.

By the terms of its charter the mining company must sell one-third of its output to the Bank of Brazil at the going rate for such transactions, but the rest goes to the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. It is cash in her "reticule," and she can pay it over the counter to Uncle Sam for airplanes, to the great annoyance of a young and vigorous nation which has no cash.

* * *

With officials of St. John del Rey, I descended by a series of elevators to a corridor at a depth of 3,000 feet and made my way into several of the stopes where the dusty gray ore was being excavated. It was the old-fashioned food of democracy, whose appetite for it is now whetted by the pangs of a great necessity.

An hour later, having returned to the earth's surface, I found myself climbing into a steaming bathtub to luxuriate in the pleasant business of getting clean. Beside me were ranged three other tubs and into each tub climbed a man who had just emerged, with me, from the deep and dusty mine. The four of us were certainly in hot water and up to our very necks but it was an agreeable plight. We made a tub party of the occasion and chatted volubly as we soaped and scrubbed, but the war hardly entered our conversation.

"By the way," said the man in the third tub over, "we'd be jolly glad if you could stay the night in Nova Lima. Our Mr. Whimer is giving a bit of a talk this evening on Rugby football and—"

"I'll stay," I said eagerly, and the soap leaped out of my hand for joy. I liked the sons of John Bull.

Translating Our Times

The Federal Idea

The light of the "Federal Idea" continues to shine more brightly as time goes on. More papers devote attention to it and more people speak about it. They see in it a solution, perhaps *the* solution. It begins to take its place as a positive war aim, or, if it is preferred to put it so, as a positive form of peace, whether it be for a limited region, for Western Europe, or a part of it.

No one, since the failure of the League of Nations, has dreamt any more of World Federation. The League went too far afield; it comprised too many heterogeneous elements. . . . The new plans are less ambitious. As a beginning they have in view at most Western Europe, and it is thought that in the democratic drift of opinion, there may be discerned the basis for the homogeneity essential to such a development.

If necessary, a beginning might be made on a still smaller scale, and, if we may so call it, an experiment. The co-operation of the Franco-British nucleus could be observed at leisure by neighboring States. Haste is of all things the least desirable in affairs where immediate sacrifices are demanded which could not easily be recalled later on. Yet without such sacrifices, which are entitled "sacred" and "fundamental," no Federation would have any chance of success.

Absolute sovereignty, absolute self-disposal in matters of defense; readiness for mutual, or, to put it better, federal defense against possible attack; the demolition of customs barriers, and universal monetary independence are only the chief among these. And, before surrendering in such matters, people will have to learn to think federally, or as Western Europeans, or however else you prefer to put it.

Two hundred million people will have to live in the conviction that Western Europe is their greater fatherland and every Western European their fellow-countryman before they are ripe for Federation. Federation must spring from this fundamental conception if anything is to come of it.—*De Haagsche Post*, The Hague.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Criminal's "Pay Check"

Crime is not profitable, never has been, and never will be. The best proof of this is found in a perusal of the records of men who have unsuccessfully tried to beat the law.

I have gone over the records of 105 men serving sentences for grand larceny, burglary, robbery, and forgery, these being the principal gainful crimes. I found that these 105 men obtained through their operations the total sum of $7,878.28. If this amount were divided among them equally, each one would receive for his share $75.03. These men received sentences aggregating 301 years. . . . On this basis, these men are serving for $26.13 per year, $2.18 a month, or a daily wage of seven cents.

Think of a man going into a business where he will be required to labor all day and receive only seven cents for his labor, and in addition to this be deprived of his liberty, companionship with his friends and loved ones, and placing himself in a position where he will forever be ostracized by society!—By a convict in the Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Wash.; published in the prison paper.